The Compiler.

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

43d Year. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1861. No. 28.

TERMS.

The COMPILER is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAHLE, at $1 75 per annum if paid strictly IN ADVANCE—$2 00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

OFFICE in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wamplers' Tinning Establishment —"COMPILER PRINTING OFFICE" on the sign.

Jury List—April Term.

GRAND JURY.

Conowago—John Busbey, Sr.
Freedom—Henry Heagy.
Gettysburg—George C. Crass.
Liberty—John Welty.
Mountpleasant—Emanuel Smith, Lewis Will.
Union—John Spangler, Sr.
Cumberland—Charles B. Polley, David W. Horner.
Hamilton—Henry Wolf, Martin Getz.
Berwick tp.—Jacob Bill.
Germany—Sylvester Harner,
Latimore—Israel Flohr.
Reading—John Bosserman, Andrew J. Brough.
Straban—Samuel Freeman, David Lockheart.
Huntington—Thomas E. Gardner.
Franklin—John Cole.
Mountjoy—Michael Fissel.
Berwick bor.—Francis Strubinger.
Oxford—Henry Wiest.
Hamiltonban—David B. Blythe.

GENERAL JURY.

Oxford—John Stock, Franklin Heltzel.
Conowago—Emanuel Keller, Levi Kindig.
Cumberland—Cornelius Dougherty, Isaac Dearadorff.
Franklin—Samuel Eicholtz, Jacob McIlhenny, Samuel Lohr, James Linn.
Gettysburg—Geo. F. Eckenrode, Samuel G. Cook, Wm. H. Culp, Solomon Welty.
Tyrone—Daniel Delap, Jonas Starner, Solomon Sterner.
Hamilton—Daniel Baker, Henry King.
Reading—Charles E. Kuhn.
Liberty—Samuel Krise, William Seabrooks.
Mountjoy—John Maring, John Trostle.
Hamiltonban—Jacob L. Firor, Isaac Robinson, Rufus C. Swope, Isaac Hereter.
Union—George Unger, Jacob M. Bollinger.
Mountpleasant—Alexander Young, Jacob Melhorn.
Straban—Edward Moritz.
Latimore—John W. Fickle, Joel Griest.
Butler—William Slaybaugh, Jacob Peters, Geo. Group.
Huntington—Daniel Beitman, George Gardner, Jonas Johns, George Bowers.
Germany—Jacob Klunk.
Menallen—Charles M. Stewart, William Yeatts, Jacob Pitzer.
Berwick tp.—John Elder.
Berwick bor.—Edward Sourbeer.

March 18, 1861.

Gettysburg

FEMALE INSTITUTE.—*The Summer Session* of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, THE 15TH OF APRIL NEXT. For particulars inquire at the residence of Rev. D. EYSTER. [March 25, 1861. 4t

Only One Dollar Each!

10,000 BEAUTIFUL STEEL PLATE ENGRAVINGS OF THE LORD'S PRAYER FOR SALE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY GIVEN AWAY!—The idea of representing the Lord's Prayer by an engraving, and of ornamenting and arranging it in such a manner as *to produce at once a model of neatness and* taste, was conceived and carried out by OWNBY, the celebrated Bank Note Engraver, of New York City. It commences with exquisitely executed words of "Our Father," and then follow in succession the other parts of the prayer, every phrase of which is engraved in the most elegant and tasteful manner. Near the bottom of the picture in a superbly executed head of *CHRIST SAVIOR, and encircling the upper part* of the engraving are ten angels, each bearing one of the TEN COMMANDMENTS. The engraving has received the most unqualified praise from the religious community, as there is nothing of a sectarian character about it, having been recommended by Clergymen of all denominations. As an ornament it is one of the most splendid ever published in this country, and is destined to take the *place of a poorer* class of engravings. The size of the plate is 20 by 28 inches, and is unquestionably the cheapest engraving ever offered in this country.

Who that loves art—who delights to study a fine engraving—who that would receive the impressions which such a work is calculated to impart, would fail to secure a copy when the price is ONLY ONE DOLLAR, with the chance of securing for the sum, in addition, a permanent home or another valuable gift?

As a work of art this valuable and beautiful engraving is worth more than the Dollar asked for it, as will readily be acknowledged on an inspection of it; but the subscribers intend to make a Gift Distribution to purchasers of the engravings, of valuable presents, as follows:

1 House and Lot in York Borough,
2 Buggies, (Quinn & Palmer's make, warranted,)
1 Rockaway,
2 Building Lots in York Borough,
1,000 Valuable Books,
50 bbls. Flour, (warranted,)
1,000 Gold Gilt Frames to suit Engraving of the Lord's Prayer,
500 Steel Plate Engravings Birth of Christ,
Magnificent Looking Glasses,
Gold and Silver Watches,
All kinds of Jewelry, embracing Cameos, Florentine, Mosaic, Gold Stone, &c., &c.

A Gift worth from 50 cents to $500 00 with each engraving sold.

When the engravings are all sold a meeting of the purchasers will be called at Washington Hall, York, Pa., when the Gifts named above will be distributed in such manner as the purchasers may determine. The purchasers selecting a committee of disinterested persons to make the awards in such manner as they may designate.

The proprietors, from the favorable manner in which this Gift Enterprise has been received, and the number of engravings already sold, hope to be able to have the amount disposed *of by the 1st of July ensuing, and when all are* sold they will notify the purchasers, and have the distribution of the Gifts proceeded with.

This engraving has received the commendation of the Reverend Clergy, our first citizens, and indeed of all classes, who enter into it with spirit.

AUSTIN & WEHRLY.
J. M. AUSTIN. GEORGE WEHRLY.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

We invite attention to some of the recommendations:

From Rev. C. W. Thompson, Rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, York, Pa.

Messrs. Austin & Wehrly:—The engraving of the "*Lord's Prayer*" which is now offered for sale by Messrs. Austin & Wehrly of this Borough is "got up" with much taste and beauty, and ought to recommend *itself* to public attention—anything that will keep that noble composition before the mind and memory is likely to do good. The work seems to me only to require examination in order to be admired, and I can but hope that the gentlemen who have in hand its distribution at so moderate a rate, will be abundantly successful in their undertaking. C. W. THOMPSON.

From the Rev. F. F. Hagen, Pastor of the Moravian Church, York, Pa.

York, Pa., Feb. 20, 1861.

Messrs. Austin & Wehrly:—Having had the pleasure of inspecting Messrs. Austin & Wehrly's splendid engraving of the *Lord's Prayer*, I would cordially recommend it to the favorable attention of their friends at York and elsewhere. It is not only a beautiful ornament for the dwelling of every Christian family, but also a useful and edifying acquisition for Sunday schools and similar benevolent institutions.

F. F. HAGEN.

☞ Editors or Publishers of papers giving this advertisement 6 insertions, will be entitled to an Engraving and Ticket, by forwarding the paper for that time to our address, or by inserting it until the time appointed for the distribution, with an Editorial notice once in 4 weeks, they will receive the engraving framed with a fine gold gilt frame to suit its size and a Ticket. AUSTIN & WEHRLY.

York, March 25, 1861.

Economy is Wealth,

SAID one of our learned men, and I believe it, for the folks all say they save money by calling at H. G. CARR'S, to buy their Groceries, Queensware, Notions, &c. [Jan. 21, 1861.

Licenses.

THE following applications to keep public houses of entertainment, have been filed in my office, with the requisite number of signers, and will be presented at the Court of Quarter Sessions, *on Monday, the 15th day of April next:*

Geo. W. McClellan, Bor. of Gettysburg,
Charles Will, " "
John L. Tate, " "
Benj. Schriver, " "
Israel Yount, " "
Francis J. Wilson, Berwick Borough,
Henry Kobler, " "
Daniel Hartzell, Butler township,
G. W. Rex, " "
David Keckler, " "
John Busbey, Sr., Conowago
Francis Bream, Cumberland
William Toot, "
David Goodyear, Franklin
Geo. A. Corwell, "
Henry Munshower, "
Richard J. Peters, "
Hezekiah Latshaw, "
A. Miller, "
Henry Bitner, "
Jacob Eicholtz, "
Cornelius B. Hanes, "
Geo. Bear, "
Joshua Price, Germany
Levi Krebs, "
Peter Lingenfelter, "
Joseph Barker, "
Marcellus Crouse, "
Daniel Becker, Hamilton
Daniel Minnigh, "
Reuben Steen, Hamiltonban
Jeremiah Stem, "
Barney Bigham, "
Peter Schively, "
Hannah M. Cooper, "
G. W. Hildebrand, Huntington
John D. Becker, "
Daniel Markley, "
Conrad Moul, Latimore
Mary Brough, Mountpleasant
J. E. Smith, "
Charles Myers, Menallen
Oliver P. House, "
George Shane, Oxford
Henry Berkheimer, "
Jacob Martin, "
Robert N. Dicks, Reading
Jacob L. Grass, Straban
John Eckenrode, Tyrone
Samuel Sadler, "
Allen M. Cook, "

STORE LICENSES.

Henry G. Carr, Bor. of Gettysburg,
Geo. F. Kalbfleisch, Do.
Jacob Stock, Do.
Nathaniel Eames, Germany township,
George Keidle, Mountpleasant "
Reily & Sneeringer, Conowago "

March 25. JOHN EICHOLTZ, *Clerk*

Borough Account.

R. G. McCREARY, Treasurer, in account with the Borough of Gettysburg:

DR.	
1860. Mar. 21. To balance in hands,	$3 93
Outstanding Taxes for 1858,	11 18
Do. do. 1859,	272 72
Taxes assessed for 1860,	1464 63
Money received on loans,	775 00
Do. on discounts,	494 67
Do. from County for lamp post,	20 00
Rent from Danner & Ziegler,	62 71
Paving lien collected,	13 85
	$3118 69
1861. Mar. 16. Bal. due Treasurer,	13 09
	$3,131 78

CR. By orders paid, to wit:	
For work and carting,	$404 00
Lamp posts,	*384 60*
Gas, 6 months,	121 60
Lamp lighting, 6 months,	18 75
Hardware and oil,	15 96
Arresting vagrants,	1 13
Lumber and lime,	100 65
Water Company,	15 00
Carpenter work,	12 54
Mason work,	51 99
Engineer's salary,	*45 00*
Officers, holding election,	5 00
Justice's fees, qualifying Council,	40
Stone,	195 34
Fees in Burgess office, Harper,	20 30
Do. do. King,	20 45
Town clock and repairs,	63 00
Repairing engines,	50 00
Engine keeper, 9 months,	30 00
Printing,	22 00
Interest on loans,	210 35
Notes paid,	730 00
Brick and sand,	28 61
School tax,	2 70
Posting ordinance,	25
Expenses of celebration,	11 75
Attorney and Counsel's fees,	20 00
Clerk and Treasurer,	30 00
Town Council,	30 00
Exonerations on tax of 1859, additional,	10 13
Do. do. 1860,	45 36
Errors in assessment of ditto,	2 63
Collectors commissions,	70 33
Outstanding taxes for 1859,	12 59
Do. do. 1860,	346 31
	$3,131 78

Balance due Treasurer, $13 09

Examined by Town Council and certified March 16, 1861. [April 1, 1861.

$100,000 Guarantee.

BUCK WHITE LEAD AND WASHINGTON ZINC.

BUY THE BEST.

BUCK LEAD,
100 pounds will cover as much surface as 120 pounds of other White Lead.

BUCK LEAD,
Painting done with pure Buck Lead is twice as durable as other leads.

BUCK LEAD,
Is whiter and more brilliant than any other known White Lead.

BUCK LEAD,
Is superior to the finest English White Lead for softness and beauty.

BUCK LEAD,
Every Body Should Buy Buck Lead.

WASHINGTON MEDAL ZINC,
Is superior to any other Zinc in the world for extreme whiteness and brilliancy.

WASHINGTON MEDAL ZINC,
Is unrivalled for body or covering property, 50 pounds will do as much painting as 75 pounds of other Zinc.

WASHINGTON MEDAL ZINC,
Has no equal for durability; it wears twice as long as other Zinc Paint.

FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., Manufacturers, TENTH AND MARKET STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

☞ For sale by DANNER & ZIEGLER, Gettysburg, Pa. [Dec. 10, 1860. 6m

H. G. Carr

HAS just received a very fine assortment of CURRANTS, FIGS, RAISINS & PRUNE—Also a splendid article LEGHORN CITRONS, all of which are used for baking purposes, &c. Just call and examine them. Don't forget the place, right opposite the Bank, in York street.

BUFFALO Robes, Sleigh Bells, Buffalo Socks, Gum Shoes, Umbrellas, Gum Overcoats Carpet Sacks, and Trunks of every kind, kept at Pitzer's.

The Muse.

THE NAME UPON THE TREE.

I'm standing as in days of yore,
Beneath our trysting tree;
Beneath whose lofty branches, I
First pledged my vows to thee;
Thy name is still upon the bark,
And though decayed by time,
Yet he has not effaced thy words
From this fond heart of mine;
And though, alas, thy hand that carved
Upon the tree thy name,
Is crumbling into dust, yet
Still love thee all the same.

Within my dreams I see again
Thy form before me now
I feel the garlands, that thy hands
Did twine around my brow;
And as the spirit of the past
Emerges from my soul,
She causes memory's magic waves
Within my heart to roll;
I see upon their crested foam,
Once more the old tree wave;
The vision flees—I wake to know
Thou'rt sleeping in thy grave.

Miscellaneous.

Veracity.

The groundwork of all manly character is veracity. That virtue lies at the foundation of everything solid. How common it is to hear parents say, "I have faith in my child so long as he speaks the truth." He may have faults, but I know he will not deceive me. I build on that confidence."—They are right. It is lawful and just ground to build upon. And that is a beautiful confidence. Whatever errors temptation may betray a child into, so long as brave, open truth remains, there is something to depend on, there is anchor ground, there is substance at the centre. Men of the world feel so about one another. They can be tolerant and forbearing so long as their erring brother is true. It is the fundamental virtue. Ordinary commerce can hardly proceed a step without a good measure of it.—If we cannot believe what others say to us, we cannot act upon it, and to an immense extent that is saying that we cannot act at all. Truth is a common interest. When we defend it, we defend the basis of all social order. When we vindicate it, we vindicate our foothold. When we plead for it, it is like pleading for the air of health we breathe. When you undertake to benefit *a lying man, it is like putting your foot into* the mire.

☞ A good anecdote is related of a well-known vagabond, who was brought before a magistrate as a common vagrant. Having suddenly harpooned a good idea, he pulled from a capacious pocket of his tattered coat a loaf of bread and half of a dried codfish, and holding them up, with a triumphant look and gesture, to the magistrate, exclaimed, "You don't ketch him that way! I'm no vagrant. A'nt them visible means o' support, I should like to know?"

☞ Parson Green, an American preacher, in the habit sometimes of drawing upon a box of sermons bequeathed him by his father, who was also a minister, upon one occasion got hold of a sermon, by mistake, which the old gentleman had once preached to the State prison convicts. It opened well, and the congregation were becoming deeply interested, when all at once the parson surprised them with the information, that, "had it not been for the clemency of the governor, every one of them would have been hung a long time ago."

☞ The following advertisement recently appeared in a country paper:

VON STRAY!

Von small leetle muly Heifer Calf about 12 monts old of sorrel color all over his potty, mit sum white spots on his pelly pelow, and pack apove, and also mit a white speck on his forehead in front, and grey hairs on de leetle end of his tail pehind, strayed away py himself from me his owner. If any potty finds him, and will ketch him, and send word to de printing offis, where he is, I will make 'em present of his hide and taller when I kills 'em, for their trouple, so I will.

☞ The following is an extract from Helper's Book:

"You may frown and fret, but we will abolish slavery, so help us God, though it brings on civil war, *though it may dissolve* the Union—may annihilate the solar system—yet our determination is as fixed as the eternal pillars of Heaven."

☞ A speaker at a stump meeting out West declared that he knew no east no west, no north, no south. "Then," said a tipsy bystander, "you ought to go to school and larn your geography."

☞ "Look here, Jem, *there is* a hole knocked out of this bottle you gave me."

"Why," said Jem, "here's the hole in it now. If it was knocked out how could it be there now."

☞ A fellow out West, being asked whether the liquor he was drinking was a good article, replied; "Wal, I don't know, I guess so. There is only one queer thing about it, whenever I wipe my mouth, I burn a hole in my shirt!"

☞ "Were you ever cross-questioned?" asked a man of his neighbor.

"Yes, when questioned by my wife, after spending the evening abroad—cross enough, in all conscience."

☞ The press most popular with printers —A press of business.

Too Late.

The *Tribune* at the eleventh hour appeals to the Union men of the South, remarks the *Journal of Commerce*, to show their hand, and let it be known whether they are ready to co-operate with Union men in the North, for the preservation of the Federal Government. It asks—"Is there a Union party in the seceded States?" Alas for the blindness which, till now, has refused to be enlightened! There would be no need of asking such a question as this, had the Republicans refrained from their fierce menaces of coercion, in that terribly abused interval between the election and the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln. By threats and denunciations, succeeding immediately to a triumph at the polls, and fulminated indiscriminately at slaveholding States, the Union sentiment there was to a great extent crushed out and silenced. So incensed were the mass of the population in those States, and especially in the Cotton States, that an expression of loyalty to the Union could scarcely be tolerated.

There was another grand error. The vindictive spirit of partizanship at the North had gained such strength pending the violent sectional controversies of previous years, that it could brook no opposition, and dealt out its deadly missiles long after victory had been proclaimed. The refractory Southerners were to be driven to the wall—their ports blockaded—their resources cut off. Legislatures hastened to vote large summs to carry on the coming war, and to furnish the requisite military equipments. This confirmed every apprehension which had already found a lodgment in the Southern mind. No better proof was needed, even among the incredulous, that the great anti-slavery party of the North was bent on the forcible extinction of the hated "institution." True wisdom would have dictated a course of great moderation, coupled with kindly assurances; and so would have given strength and succor to the true conservative men of the South who still remained faithful to the old Constitution, and who were determined to seek their rights in the Union, rather than out of it. But no. They were beaten down by their own professed friends, and soon overpowered by increasing numbers.

It is well if those who have so loudly cried, "Let slip the dogs of war," begin to discover the incalculable mischief they have done. Though the Union is destroyed—perhaps irrevocably—it may not be too late to avert the shedding of blood.

The Republican Disunionists.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Courier* thus writes:—

"There is a growing feeling here among Republicans in favor of a dissolution of the American Union. It has crept into the Senate and found favor. It is a pet remedy in Republican caucus chambers. The party in power is not equal to the emergency which their accession to power has created; and their remedy is the dismemberment of the nation.

"'Let the slave States go? That's the cry. 'Let *them go* with their negroes—the country is big enough without them.'"

It is difficult to believe that so many men in the North as are united under the black banner of the Republican party could be so insensible to the manifold blessings which this Union especially confers upon this section, as to wish for its dissolution. Yet it is impossible to resist the conviction that they deliberately designed and planned what they have done. Their acts and the disastrous results of those acts must be taken as the denotements of their policy, or else they must be supposed to be entirely *without a policy—a presumption not to be* entertained as to a party composed of men of any intelligence. They are either disunionists or idiots. It is more rational to suppose that ten thousands of bad men *should bind together with a design*, even an uncommonly wicked design, than that *such a number should confederate without* any design, exhibiting an unprecedented assemblage and union of fools and idiots.

It is every day becoming more manifest that the Republicans have a policy, and that it is a disunion policy—else they would pomptly assure the country of peace and proffer acceptable guarantees to the Southern States. The *Courier's* correspondent propounds this pointed question:

"*Is it too much, for the sake of the American Union, to guarantee the South equality in the American Territories?*"

Terrible Famine.—The famine in India is desolating the Northwestern provinces for a thousand miles in extent. Human beings were dying at the rate of 400 or 500 a day.—Mothers are selling their children as slaves for 6d. each, that they may have bread, if only for a single day.

Death of Judge McLean, of Ohio.—The telegraph announces the death of the Hon. John McLean, Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. His demise occurred on the 4th inst.

☞ Salt Lake is probably the saltest body of water on the globe. Three barrels of this water are said to yield a barrel of salt. The water is of a light green color for about ten or twenty rods, and then dark blue. No fish can live in it—no frogs abide in it—and but few birds are seen dipping in it.

☞ The London pickpockets have trained dogs to such accurate operation that they jump at a gold watch, seize it, snap the chain and bolt off where their master is waiting.

☞ The nerve which never relaxes—the eye which never blanches—the thought which never wanders, these are the masters of victory.

The Dissolution of the Union.

"If the cotton States remain out of the Union, and never come back, much as we might deplore the dismemberment of our proud confederacy, yet there is even in this calamity a *source of comfort*—the permanent dissolution of the Union is the certain death of locofocoism."

We take the above paragraph from the last number of the Chambersburg *Repository* and *Transcript*, a leading Republican journal. The editor appears to rejoice over the dissolution of the Union, because it will secure "the certain death of locofocoism." Well, well—that may be. To put down the Democratic party it is necessary to first put down our once proud Union. To put down the Democratic party, the industrial pursuits of the country must be paralized, and thousands and tens of thousands of workmen thrown out of employment. And yet these dire calamities afford a "*source of comfort*" to Black Republicanism, merely because they insure "the certain death of locofocoism!" What a confession is this! Had the Democrats been successful in the last campaign, our country would still be a whole, and the American flag would this day be found unfurled in every State. Business of all kinds would be brisk beyond former years, and millions of our countrymen who are now starving, would be profitably employed.—Our whole people would be happy and our whole country prosperous. But, how is it under the rule of LINCOLN abolitionism?—All is gloom. The Union it dissolved—brother is armed against brother—business is at a stand-still—thousands of business men are failing—mechanics and workingmen are without employment—ruin stares us in the face—but yet all this is "*a source of comfort*" to our opponents, because it secures "the certain death of locofocoism."

What say the people to this heartless declaration? Are they willing to witness a divided Union, bankruptcy and distress, merely that a malignant abolition sentiment may be gratified? Can they afford to starve because the principles of a reckless, abandoned and unprincipled faction make the demand? We trow not. They will, at the first opportunity, rise in the dignity of their strength, and hurl the demagogues out of power who have brought our present calamities upon the country. Abolitionism has triumphed once, and for the time being, and the people will experience a real "source of comfort" when this pestiferous faction shall be dead and buried.—*Carlisle Volunteer.*

The Union Party.

The Republicans are endeavoring to fasten upon the Democrats a disposition to favor the secessionists, because our party is laboring to avert civil war and indescribable suffering, by the adoption of a policy that will prevent the over-heated partizans of both sections from having their wishes gratified. The Democratic party needs no defense against the vile attacks of this character that have been made upon it. Its history is crowded with examples of devotion to the country, and its most eminent and popular leaders have generally been the foremost in the defense of that Union, which Republican success has broken. In its present policy it is only pursuing the teaching of our wisest statesmen, who have always told us that the Union, to be permanent, must be cemented by the mutual affections of the different States for one another, and that all difficulties to be happily arranged, must be settled by the gentle spirit of Compromise. Whenever one portion of any nation conduct themselves in such a manner as to give deep dissatisfaction to another, it is useless to hope that their disturbed spirits can be quieted by any other course than that of conciliation. The impossibility of quelling a discontented people by force, is significantly shown in the abortive efforts in Texas, Italy, and in our own Colonial struggle. If this Union is to be saved—if its flag is to float on, proudly bearing its present thirty-four emblematic stars—the noble work will be accomplished alone, through the adoption of a free and fair compromise, brought on by the active and patriotic efforts of such leaders as Douglas, Breckinridge, Johnson, Crittenden and the other true men who are gloriously co-operating with them, for the restoration of mutual confidence between the now distracted States of the Confederacy.—*Erie Observer.*

Connecticut.

The election to Congress of Geo. C. Woodruff, Democrat, in the Fairfield and Litchfield district, in place of Ferry, Republican., is now conceded even by the Republicans. His majority is about 80. So the Congressional delegation is equally divided—2 Dem. and 2 Rep. In the last Congress, 4 Republicans. English's (Dem.) majority in the New Haven district is over 1,000.

Senate—8 Democrats and 13 Republicans. Last year, 7 to 14.

House—about two-thirds Republicans.—This fact need create no surprise, when it is considered that a rotten borough system prevails in Connecticut, by which several townships of less than 1,000 inhabitants send *each* as many Representatives as New Haven, with a population of 10,000. Windham county, with a population of 34,618, sends 24 Representatives, nearly all Republicans, while New Haven township, with 40,000 inhabitants, sends two, and Hartford, with 30,000, sends two more. An equal ratio with Windham county in proportion to population, would give to these two Democratic towns about 50 Representatives. They actually have four!

☞ Mary Ann Lovett, convicted at Louisville of throwing vitriol upon Mrs. Parrott, has been sentenced to pay a fine of $10,000.

WARLIKE MOVEMENTS.

Activity at the Navy Yards and Military Posts.

The "line of policy" said to have been adopted by Mr. Lincoln is not clearly known or understood, but the indications are that it means "civil war," and hence the active military and naval movements, especially at New York, create intense excitement.—Whither the "transport fleet," so hurriedly fitted out there, is bound, no one seems to know. The New York papers of Saturday evening are filled with all sorts of statements and rumors. From the Commercial we extract as follows:

The vessels chartered by the government as transports, are the Atlantic and Baltic, late of the Collins, and the Illinois, of the Vanderbilt line.

These vessels will proceed to sea under sealed orders, and their destination can only be conjectured. The fact that the Atlantic has cleared for Brazos may be taken as proof that she will go to that port.—She is coaled and well provisioned for a long trip, and accommodations have been furnished for six hundred men and five hundred horses.

The utmost haste and energy is manifested in getting the Atlantic ready for sea, *and she will doubtless sail this evening.* In addition to her lading of stores, she will take out seven hundred United States soldiers, including two companies of flying artillery. The two companies now number one hundred and sixty men, but will be made up to the full complement of two hundred by the addition of recent recruits. The addition of this army corps to the list of passengers throws some doubt upon the supposition that the Atlantic is bound for Sumter or Pickens; for flying artilery would be quite useless for service at either fort.—It is possible that one of those forts may be reinforced and supplied, and then the remaining troops and stores be left at some point in Texas.

At Governor's Island.—At this military station the utmost activity prevailed all day on Friday. Men are engaged in loading lighters with provisions, clothing and large quantities of shells. On the dock, besides a large quantity of mortar shells, were piles of the smaller, but more destructive balls, with which columbiad guns are loaded. Two of these guns, weighing 15,000 pounds each, were on an adjacent wharf at which lay the schooner John N. Genin, which, it is conjectured, is to be laden with munitions of war. Within a month past two other schooners have been thus laden at the same pier, and have departed for parts unknown. In the vicinity of the wharves were 37,000 shells, a large number of gun carriages, each of which are directed to "Captain Vogdel, U. S. A., Fort Pickens, Florida."

What Will be Known in Ten Days.—Capt. Meigs, accompanied by a lot of mechanics and carpenters, left the city to-day. He brought on here from Washington some experienced artificers and men accustomed to fortifications. On being asked where he was bound, he replied: "In ten days you'll know all about it."

Resignations of Army Officers.—Major Holmes, the commander-in-chief of the United States military forces at this station, and general superintendent of the recruiting business, resigned this morning, and the announcement created the utmost confusion in the garrison. The major is a native of North Carolina, and entered the service thirty-one years ago. It is said, too, that Major Edward Johnson, who is on duty here, and a Virginian by birth, though appointed from Kentucky, has resigned.

From the Express of Saturday evening, we gather the following:

The officers on the Island affect to deny that there is any discontent among the troops. They, however, take particular care to-day to keep outsiders from conversing with the men. One of the latter, when asked to-day if he was willing to go South and fight, significantly replied:

"Would you kill your brother without a cause? No, sir. We are soldiers, 'tis true, and our business is to fight, and we will fight if we can fight Indians or Mexicans, but the boys never will fight their own countrymen."

The officers are not pleased with the prospect of a collision with their fellow-countrymen South. They are quiet as to their destination, but from the drift of their talk it is inferred that they are destined for Fort Pickens, which is to be reinforced and provisioned by aid of men of war convoys.

The New York Commercial, Rep., thinks the troops are bound for Texas.

The views of the Herald are:

"We think it can be no longer disputed that Fort Pickens must be peaceably evacuated by the United States, or that between their military forces and those of the seceding States there will be a bloody collision for the occupation of said fortress. We are semi-officially assured that it will not be peaceably evacuated, and therefore a bloody collision at that point seems to be inevitable. In the event off such a collision we know what will immediately follow. Virginia will lead of the border slave States into the Southern Confederacy, and an alliance offensive and defensive, among all the slave States, will be the next act in the drama. And what next? The movement perhaps, of a southern army of twenty, thirty, or fifty thousand men upon Washington, largely collected from the revolutionary secession elements of Virginia and Maryland.

"Our readers will thus perceive that we are standing upon the threshold of a "house divided against itself" in battle array; that we are upon the verge of a civil war, in which all the slave States will be combined against the government at Washington; and that there is at least some manifest danger of that southern army invasion of Washington which, it is thought, only General Scott's formidable warlike precautions prevented on the occasion of Mr. Lincoln's inauguration. Civil war! Our people have no actual knowledge of the terrible import of these two dreadful words—civil war!—We read of its horrors in France, England, Scotland, Ireland, Spain and Mexico, and shudder at its desolating and brutal atrocities. But at length we are suddenly arrested in our brilliant career of National prosperity, happiness and power, by this horrid apparition of civil war."

It was undoubtedly determined by the administration a fortnight ago to withdraw the troops from Fort Sumter. What has occasioned the delay in complying with the "military necessity" is not understood. Some suggest that it is intended to force the government of the Confederate States *to take the initiative* in a war, in the hope that the hands of the Lincoln government will be strengthened by it.

Army and Navy Affairs.—Says the *Sun*:—Our columns to-day contain quite an extensive exhibit of activity in army and navy affairs. We cannot of course determine what amount of importance to attach to these things, and therefore shall not attempt to discuss them on their merits. But it is quite a novel proceeding in American history for such extensive preparations of a warlike character to be going on, without the least public information as to their design, and without authority of Congress.—The thing has all the appearance of making war, and resembles more the mode of action under an absolute despotism than such as we have been accustomed to in the United States.

No one can doubt, that had any Democratic or Whig President ever undertaken to adopt such a course of procedure, and to have totally ignored the people and the coordinate branches of the government, as this administration is doing, there would have been an outburst of indignation from one extreme of the country to the other.—But secrecy and an apparent lack of all sense of responsibility seems to prevail at Washing, and to such an extent that we may be involved in a foreign or civil war without the slightest regard for the interests, will, or co-operation of the people.

Wages under the new Tariff.

We find in the city papers of Saturday last, the following despatch:

"PHŒNIXVILLE, Chester co., Pa., 22d.—The Phœnix Iron Company doing business at this place, and one of the largest iron manufactories in the United State, have just given notice to their employees, numbering from 1,200 to 1,500 men, that their wages would be reduced from ten to twenty five per cent, on the 1st day of April, *the same day the Morrill Tariff goes into effect.*"

There is comfort for the laboring classes, truly! *This is the reward Democratic employees receive for doing the bidding of their masters in voting for Lincoln!* The cloven foot is visible at last. Germans, Irishmen, Scotchmen, ye who delve and dig, and toil and moil, to build up the nabobs who virtually own your labor, can you be blind to the *trick so knavishly practised upon you?*—You were told that if you would vote for Lincoln a better tariff would be adopted, the Morrill Tariff Bill would become a law, and that in that event your wages would be increased. You took the Lincoln jugglers at their word and how shamefully you have been deceived! They have kept the word of promise to the lip, but have broken it to the hope. Instead of your wages being raised, they are to be reduced! *Instead of enabling you more efficiently to support your families*, the bread is to be taken out of your children's mouths, and coined into dimes and dollars for the purses of your aristocratic employers. Oh! how bitter are the fruits of the tree you have assisted in planting! Beautiful and exceedingly fair to the eye did it seem to you, but ashes and dust compose the kernel. Shall not this fraud be a warning to you in all times to come?—When the wily and oily-tongued orators of the "Republican" party spread their net of sophistry for you again, will you not call to mind their specious promises unfulfilled, and, profiting by the remembrance, turn a deaf ear to their cunning words and stand firm and unwavering in your adhesion to the great political architect of your country, the unconquerable and time-honored Democracy?—*Bedford Gazette, March 29th.*

☞ Some of the leading Republican journals assert that Mr. Lincoln neither expected nor desired the enactment of the Morrill tariff bill, and they advise him to call an extra session of Congress for its repeal, and the avoidance of the complications with the Southern Confederacy that its execution is likely to produce. The N. Y. *Evening Post* even goes so far as to pronounce in favor of free trade and direct taxation. The *Times* regards the new tariff a most serious obstacle to the adjustment of our sectional differences; and points to Mr. Lincoln's Pittsburg speech as evidence that he did not anticipate hasty action upon the Morrill bill—the very same speech which was quoted in Pennsylvania as indicative of the President's friendspip for protection; but which really proved nothing more than his total and disgraceful ignorance of the subject.

Pennsylvania was promised protection as the consideration of her vote for Lincoln. The promise was fulfilled by passing the Morrill tariff when secession made it worthless; and now the Republicans propose to retract their steps from practical necessity, and because the calamity brought upon the country by their sectional policy renders the Government powerless.—*Patriot & Union.*

☞ "Napoleon Alexis Dobbs, come up here and say your lesson. What makes boys grow?" "It is the rain, sir." "Why do not men grow?" "Because they carry umbrellas, which keep off the rain."—"What makes a young man and woman fall in love?" "Because one of 'em has a heart of steel, and t'other a heart of flint; and when they come together they strike fire, and that is love." "That's right, my boy; now go and plague the gals."

☞ Man is an animal; so is a hog. It is a bad rule that won't work both ways; therefore man is a hog.

☞ Why is life the riddle of riddles?—Because we must all give it up.

The Compiler.

WM. F. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1861.

THE COUNTRY SPEAKING!

☞ The Democrats carried Hartford, Conn., on Monday, by 500 majority!

☞ Complete Democratic ticket elected in the city of Milwaukie, Wisconsin!

☞ Albany, N. Y., April 9.—The Democrats carried the Charter election to-day by over 1,600 majority!

☞ Trenton, N. J., April 9.—The election in this city to-day resulted in the success of Wm. R. McKean, Rep., as Mayor, and Starin, Dem., as Marshal. A majority of Democrats on the city and ward tickets were elected!

☞ The Democrats of Hoboken, on Wednesday, elected their Mayor and other municipal officers!

☞ A number of Republican Governors of States were closeted with President Lincoln, at Washington, week before last, no doubt engaged in an irksome discussion of the question, how to save the Republican party?—the recent elections having shown a decided change in the popular tide. Gov. Curtin, of this State, was among the number, and as one of the results of that "meeting," we find him sending a message to the Legislature, on Tuesday, asking that appropriation be made to put the State on a war footing. It is surmised that the protection of the State (because not menaced) is not at the bottom of this project, but that the Governor means to back up Lincoln in his war upon the South. It may prove a costly business to those who *pay the taxes* and *do the fighting*. But what care the Republican leaders in power, so that their miserable sectional prejudices be gratified and their pockets filled!

A cotemporary well remarks, that "these Black Republican leaders seem to be the curse of the country, as ruin, bankruptcy and civil war follow in the wake of their triumph."

☞ A bill authorizing a temporary loan of $500,000 to be made, to put the State on a war footing, passed both Houses on Friday night, the Democrats in a body voting against it, with one exception—Smith, of Philadelphia.

☞ "Horace Greely has written to many of his rabid Abolition friends in the West and North, to repair to Washington immediately. Many of them, amongst them several Governors of Western States, have obeyed the summons, and are now here, urging the Administration to adopt extreme coercive measures. They say that if Mr. Lincoln will not make war upon the South, the Republican party will be ruined; charging him with their defeat in the elections of last week. They also threaten that if he will not follow their advice, they will denounce his Administration and throw all kinds of obstacles in its way. Seward, especially, is attacked by them with an unparalleled fierceness, because they believe him to be the cause of the wavering policy of Mr. Lincoln's Administration."

So says a letter—dated April 6th—from Washington. Instead of peace to save the country, we are to have war—civil, ruinous war—*to save the Republican party!* To such desperate extremity has this once blessed Union come at last.

☞ A dispatch from Washington, dated Tuesday, says:

The reinforcement of Fort Pickens and the relief of Fort Sumter is not of recent origin, but dates back to the commencement of the present administration. The proceedings in the Gulf, *beyond the relief of Fort Pickens*, will be governed by circumstances.

☞ The National Intelligencer earnestly urges the President to call Congress together without delay, with his executive recommendation to them to submit our national difficulties to the proper arbitrament of a national convention constitutionally selected to the particular end of their solution.

"Disloyal, black-hearted, basely-ingrate, they will be execrated, wherever there is a noble nature or an untainted heart."—*Star.*

☞ Such is the *choice* language which the *Star* uses towards all who refuse to applaud the administration at Washington for instituting CIVIL WAR, which must inevitably result in an irremediable dissolution of the American Union—if not in the ultimate destruction of the rights and liberties of the people. Democrats, last fall, warned the Republican party against the sectionalism upon which its organization was based.—Republicans were admonished that the most fearful consequences might ensue. But all to no purpose. Republicans hooted at the idea. The South couldn't be kicked out of the Union, they said—and then on they went in their sectional career, more mad and furious at every step, as triumph seemed to be still more and more certain. In an evil hour sectionalism succeeded at the North—and, as a consequence, there was secession at the South. The warnings of the Democrats proved but too true—and now that Republicanism is being put to the test, and to sustain itself must involve the country in a bloody war, Democrats are stigmatized as "disloyal and black-hearted" by such reckless and hound-like Abolition journals as the *Star*, because they are too patriotic to justify the ruin of the country in order that a rotten plank in the Chicago platform may be maintained.

There is neither decency nor reason in the *Star's* howls, nor will it mend the position of its party by contemptible abuse of those whose common sense teaches them that a Union of States can never be maintained by one-half *making war* upon the other—who do not believe that the bayonet and ball are the proper instruments with which to seal the hearts of all the people together in the bonds which grew out of the wisdom and patriotism of our Revolutionary fathers.

☞ Great is Abolitionism—greater than all the power of England. The former may *subdue* (in rain) the country, which the latter could n't do in the war of 1814.

☞ The *Tribune* has all the time been for war. It turns out that Lincoln is *disto.*—The *Star* follows suit.

Words of Prophecy.—Who is to Blame?

HENRY CLAY spoke as follows, in the United States Senate, on the 7th of February, 1839:—

"Sir, I am not in the habit of speaking lightly of the possibility of dissolving this happy Union. The Senate knows that I have deprecated allusions, on ordinary occasions, to that direful event. The country will testify that, if there be anything in the history of my public career worthy of recollection, it is the truth and sincerity of my ardent devotion to its lasting preservation. But we should be false in our allegiance if we did not discriminate between the imaginary and real dangers by which it may be assailed. Abolitionism should no longer be regarded as an imaginary danger. The abolitionists, let me suppose, succeed in their present aim of uniting the inhabitants of the free States, as one man, against the inhabitants of the slave States. Union on one side will beget Union on the other, and this process of reciprocal consolidation will be attended with all the violent prejudices, embittered passions, and implacable animosities which ever degraded or deformed human nature. * * * * One section will stand in menacing and hostile array against the other. The collision of opinion will be quickly followed by the clash of arms. I will not attempt to describe scenes which now happily lie concealed from our view. Abolitionists themselves would shrink back in dismay and horror at the contemplation of desolated fields, conflagrated cities, murdered inhabitants and the overthrow of the fairest fabric of human government that ever rose to animate the hopes of civilized man."

How sadly true, and how prophetic! The triumph of Abolitionism, as Clay predicted, threatens the downfall of the country!

War for the Chicago Platform.

The *Patriot & Union* says:—If this Administration wickedly plunges the country into civil war, it will be a war between the Republican party and the Southern States.—It will be nothing more than a bloody attempt to force the Chicago platform upon an unwilling people. In such a conflict the Northern Democracy can have no sympathy with the Government, after it becomes the mere agent of a vile sectional organization. Let it be remembered that the Republican party has declared its determination to do an act which the highest judicial tribunal in the country has determined it has no right to do, viz: exclude the property of the Southern people from the common Territories; and to enforce this unconstitutional dogma, the Administration, which has become the mere organ of party, is about to use the power of the army and navy. Let it also be remembered that the Republican party, by the force of sectional cunning, has obtained control of the Government against the solemnly recorded protest of a majority of *one million* of the citizens of the United States, and that it is now in the position of the armed representative of a minority party attempting to force its detestable dogmas upon the majority. A war undertaken for such an object can have the sympathy of none who do not concur in the principles of the Chicago platform. It would be, essentially a war for partizan purposes. After their obstinate refusal to settle difficulties with the South, by conceding their judicially ascertained rights, it is a piece of presumptuous assurance for the Republican party to call upon conservative Democrats to help fight their battle. If the Administration is bent upon having a fight, let it be understood that they created the difficulty and their partizans must carry on the war. Northern Democrats can never shoulder a musket or pull a trigger against those whose rights they conscientiously believe have been trampled upon. If this is treason, it is treason against the Chicago platform, and in behalf of the majority of the American people; treason for the Union, and against its enemies. If this is treason, make the most of it.

The Downfall of the Country.

The New York *Herald* looks upon CIVIL WAR as inevitable—and remarks:

We must then prepare for the worst. The civil wars of the Roses, and of Cromwell, and of La Vendee, will serve to warn us of coming events in our midst—fire and sword, confiscations, forced contributions, terrorism, anarchy and a military despotism. Our merchants, manufacturers, banks, corporations and industrial classes, our men of property and our children of poverty, would do well to prepare at once for these overshadowing and appalling calamities. We may soon expect a change in the specie tide which has been flowing in upon us for some time past, till it has gorged our banks, not only from California, but Europe. It will flow back to England for safety; for the strongest doors of our banks will not be safe against the casualties of civil war. Nothing is safe where all laws and all rights are torn down by the strong hand of violence.

Then our Northern people will begin to comprehend the meaning of this "irrepressible conflict," *concocted forty years ago* for the abolition of Southern Slavery. Then our Northern anti-slavery agitation politicians will begin to realize their folly, and thinking men will begin to see that it would have been better to have granted every concession demanded by the South than to have risked this fearful ordeal of civil war.

What is Lincoln Driving At?

The partizans of the Administration, who are so violent in their denunciations of all who do not approve of the policy of civil war, do not pretend that war will result either in the enforcement of the laws or the restoration of the Union. On the contrary, the admission is explicitly made that "war with the seceded States will *not* bring them back into the Union." Indeed, after the daily exhibitions of intense hatred to the Southern States, made by that class of Republican journals most anxious for war, it is impossible to believe that they desire to be again associated with the seceded States. If, then, war is not to bring these States back into the Union, what is its object?—When we are called upon to stand by the Administration, *we would like to know what the Administration is driving at.*

☞ A dispatch from Washington states that the expedition for the relief of Forts Sumpter and Pickens has been undertaken against the advice of Lieut. General Scott. He has urged the evacuation of both.

☞ A Paris letter states that the Emperor of the French approves President Lincoln's inaugural in every part.

☞ Answer to last week's Enigma—"Bathwell Haugh."

☞ New Goods at R. F. McILHENY'S.—Adver. next week.

Outrageous Apportionment!

The committee appointed by the Legislature to prepare and report a bill apportioning the State into Congressional districts have agreed upon one. The State is entitled to 23 members of Congress; the total population is 2,906,370 and the ratio 126,362.

The committee being composed of nearly all Republicans, they have had things their own way, and the result is an exceedingly unfair apportionment.

Juniata is taken off of this district, and the heavy Republican county of Somerset put in its place, in order that the district may hereafter elect Republican Congressmen with less effort and less *expense* than under the present apportionment.

Union and Snyder counties are hitched to Cumberland, Perry and Juniata.

York is attached to Dauphin. Of this the Harrisburg *Patriot & Union* says:

In making the last Congressional apportionment of the State, the township of Lower Mohanoy, in Northumberland county, was attached to this District for the purpose of connecting Dauphin with Union county. In the new Apportionment bill this township is again taken from Northumberland and attached to Dauphin, after the necessity of using it as a connecting link ceases to exist. But it is feared that York county might be more than a match for Dauphin, and so this strong Republican township is taken from Northumberland to guard against contingencies. This is an evidence of the extreme *fairness* of the proposed apportionment.

The *Patriot & Union* remarks further:

We will not now enter upon an analysis of this bill, but a glance at the arrangements it makes is sufficient to show that it does gross injustice to the Democratic counties. Montgomery county, whose only crime consists in her large Democratic majorities, is cut into three parts; one part being attached to certain wards of the city of Philadelphia, another part to Chester and Delaware and another to Bucks. By this arrangement Montgomery county can have no immediate representative in Congress—she is literally wiped out of the map, and her territory partitioned among the adjacent districts, as the kingdom of Poland once was among the allied sovereigns. In the absence of an overruling necessity for this act, it can be regarded in no other light than an outrage upon her rights, as one of the most populous and wealthy counties of the State.

Susquehanna is detached from Bradford and put on to Wayne and Luzerne, so as to overbalance any Democratic majority that they might possibly give; while Bradford is to crush Northumberland, Montour, Columbia, Sullivan and Wyoming combined.

Very little attention seems to have been paid to preserving or even approximating to an equality of population. One district contains a population of 159,281—exceeding the required ratio by 32,918; while another district has a population of but 101,427—or 24,936 less than the ratio.

Take, for instance, the five largest districts which have the greatest excess over the required ratio, as follows:

11th	District,	159,281
10th	do.	136,615
7th	do.	143,819
19th	do.	135,650
12th	do.	133,187
		708,552

—and compare this with the five districts that have the smallest population, viz:

16th	District,	101,427
14th	do.	109,058
13th	do.	114,957
8th	do.	116,315
6th	do.	115,647
		557,404

and the comparison shows that the five first named districts exceed in population the five last named by 151,480, or more than sufficient population to form another district, and more than any district contains, except the 11th.

But we have no doubt that the bill will be enacted into a law by the force of party discipline. We are not so certain that some of the districts now counted as certain for the Republicans may not play them false when put to the test of an election.

The Easton *Argus* says:

It is said that at least seventeen Black Republican members of the present House of Representatives are candidates for Congressional honors, and each one has fixed upon a district to make his election sure.—The Black Republicans think they can fix up such an apportionment as to give the Democrats but four members, under any circumstances.

The *Star* has the unblushing impudence to pronounce the bill "*fair*"! The writer's face must be as callous as brass if it did not blush when he penned the word. The Lord protect the people *from such "fairness"!*

—The bill has passed the Senate by a party vote, and the same vote will pass it in the House.

England and France.

The New York *Post*, of Friday week, gave out a rumor that secret agents were despatched to *England* and *France* BY THE ADMINISTRATION immediately after it came into power, to ascertain the views of those Governments on American affairs, and particularly whether they would stand by President Lincoln in an armed attempt against the South. It is said, further, that these agents have returned, and bring "the most favorable reports"—that England and France will "stand by him." The "delay of the Administration to declare its policy" has been, in part, occasioned by a desire to learn the result of the missions, and now that the position of these European powers is understood to be all that could be wished, the President and his Cabinet are determined to take immediate and vigorous measures for the enforcement of the laws, at all hazards." These jealous foreign powers would no doubt gloat over a civil war in this country, and cheerfully take a hand in bringing about a permanent dissolution of the Union—probably not caring much which whipped.

Who are for the Union?

The Black Republicans pretend to be in favor of the Union, but they refused to pass the Crittenden Compromise, which would have saved the Union, and insured quiet and prosperity to the people. The Union *professions* of the Black Republicans are worth nothing, so long as all their *acts* tend to create hatred and ill-will among the people of the States. The present course of the Lincoln Administration can have no other effect than to destroy the Union forever.

☞ The *Star* still puffs Carl Schurz, the same individual whom a respectable Republican journal, the Milwaukie *News*, pronounces "*a vagabond and an adventurer!*"

The "German friends" of the "editor" would better understand him if he should publish the OATH he took in the Know Nothing organization, *to proscribe and oppress them.* Does he mean to insult them by classing a "vagabond and an adventurer" with them?

☞ The *Star* has not finished the Connecticut election returns. Anything "wrong?"

Interesting from Washington.

The following interesting paragraphs are extracted from recent Washington letters:

The Northwestern Republicans have protested against concession to the seceded States, and demanded that the Federal Executive, "if it cannot execute the laws in all the States," shall at least "hold, occupy and possess all the places and property" of the United States. It has been determined, therefore, to hold Fort Pickens as long as practicable, and to reinforce it when demonstrations, on the part of the Confederate States of America, shall render its speedy reduction probable.

The preparations made by some Governors of Northern States, to raise large armies, will meet with grave objections on the part of the majority of the people of those States, who never will consent to give the necessary money to defray the enormous expense and let the country be plunged into civil war, for the purpose of saving the Republican party from destruction. Besides, it is very questionable whether these troops can be legally used outside of the limits of their respective States, not against a foreign enemy, but against their own countrymen. Well informed gentlemen from the North positively assert that for every regiment formed in the Middle and Western States for the purpose of coercing the South, two others will be formed to prevent it. Thus, these Republican Governors are merely laying the foundation for civil war in their own midst.

A short time ago the whole country rejoiced because it was given out that the Administration intended to pursue a peaceful policy and recall the troops from Fort Sumpter. The friends of Judge Douglas also positively state that he had the best assurances when he interpreted Lincoln's inaugural as meaning peace. But the Judge, like many others, has been deceived; the Abolition wing of the Republican party, thirsting after the blood of the South, rules the day. Conservatism and peace have been abandoned as useless, because they cannot save the Republican party from destruction.

The news of the mustering of our militia into service will be a terrible blow on the financial affairs of the Northern States. Nobody is hurt, says Mr. Lincoln.

There are many and various speculations here in regard to the result of the expedition of the United States. But the Administration and its supporters look beyond the military result to a great political result. If the expedition be repelled or destroyed, then they expect, as a consequence, the creation of a war spirit throughout the North, which will maintain the Lincoln government in safety through their term of four years, although it will be a triumph won by division and war.

This night all the accepted volunteer companies will be on duty. What does that mean? Is it fear that something will be done by an exasperated people when the news of the action of the Lincoln forces arrives from the South? Or is it the intention of the Republicans to get up an excitement in the North by making their people believe that Washington is in danger and the life of the President insecure?

The Governor's Message.

The special message of Gov. Curtin to the Legislature, advising an immediate appropriation to arm and equip the military of the State, although couched in temperate and even conciliatory language, is significant of the purpose of the Federal Administration to spread the flames of civil war over the whole country. This war movement has an object; and as that object cannot be the defence of the lives or the property of citizens of Pennsylvania which are not threatened with assault from any quarter, it must be to co-operate with the Federal Government in its war measures. Indeed we have an intimation that as soon as the military of the State are placed upon a proper war-footing, the Governor intends to offer the services of the State to the Federal authorities for the purpose of assisting in maintaining its power. It is supposed that the Legislature will act immediately upon the suggestions of the Governor, and appropriate $500,000 by way of a beginning. As this will be only a beginning, and as the resources of the Treasury are inadequate to meet an extraordinary demand, it will be necessary to authorize a loan. War is an expensive amusement. As soon as it is fairly inaugurated under the auspices of our Republican rulers, the demand for a few hundred thousands of dollars will be succeeded by demands for million upon million. Loan will follow loan, and when the account comes to be settled up, tax will be heaped upon tax, until the people groan under the heavy burden and realize the criminal folly of the rulers who plunged them into a wicked and unnecessary war.

Let it be clearly understood that this war is commenced in the name of the Union for its destruction. Those who are so infatuated as to believe that the Union can be maintained by force compose but a small minority. A civil conflict is the nearest road to disunion. In the existing temper of the Border States there is every reason to apprehend that they will secede at the beginning of the conflict: and, if they remain nominally in the Union, their efforts and sympathies may be against the Federal Government. The Administration could adopt no measures more likely to consolidate the slaveholding States than to attempt coercion upon the Southern Confederacy, while inducing the Northern States to assume a threatening attitude.—*Harrisburg Patriot and Union.*

ALL THE WORLD.

☞ A Western Congressman, who had satisfied himself as to the purposes of the Administration by an interview with the President on Friday, remarked that "Blood would be spilled in less than ten days."

☞ Washington correspondents say the radical Republicans are in high glee at the display of administration vigor and walk about with an air of defiance.

☞ The story of the Ampudian raid on Texas is repudiated at Washington.

☞ The latest reports from Charleston say:—"We have no expectation that Fort Sumter will be evacuated. The delay is worrying the people here greatly. The Convention has a majority for peace, but not without the evacuation of the Fort."

☞ The rush for office appointments at Washington still continues. Never was there such a concourse of greedy, hungry applicants. Even the lowest offices are sought after by crowds.

☞ The Mozart Hall, N. Y., Democrats, at an enthusiastic meeting on Thursday, resolved against Republican misrule and war for Southern revenue.

☞ The fanatics and abolitionists of the North who oppose compromise are driving the country into separate and hostile sections, and they must be held responsible for these results. They invoke thirty years of civil war, sooner than grant any concession to the South.

☞ The Albany Argus says "it is whispered that the administration of Mr. Lincoln is disposed to secretly provoke a fight; and that it looks to some collision at the South, commenced on that side, to arouse Northern feeling, and thus save the party from the overwhelming contempt, due to their incapacity and recklessness."

Pennsylvania Arming.

It is reported by telegraph that Gov. Curtin will to-day (Tuesday) send in a message to the Legislature asking for an appropriation of half a million of dollars for the purchase of munitions of war, and the arming of troops to make war upon the South.—Pennsylvania is to be forced by a Black Republican Governor and Legislature into a war, the end of which must be the total disruption of the Union, and the certain destruction of American freedom.—*Greensburg Democrat.*

STARTLING NEWS!

WAR TO BE INAUGURATED!

Operations to Commence at Charleston!

Civil war hangs suspended over this country as by a single thread. The anti-slavery radicals of the new Administration have gained the control of it, and the "rebels and traitors" of the seceded States are to be whipped into submission. The formidable military preparations of the government at Washington, which have been going on for more than a week—the mustering of ships of war, transports and troops for active operations, by land and sea—remove all doubt as to the policy it intends to pursue. It is becoming too evident that, so far as Lincoln's Administration possesses the power, the *hideous horrors* of civil war are about to be forced upon the country.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

A fleet of war vessels, with about 2,000 troops, left New York, last week, most of them, it is supposed, intended for operations about Charleston, S. C. The movements at the several navy yards continue unabated.

It is stated that two hundred troops have just been ordered from Newport (Ky.) Barracks, to proceed to Texas. Colonel Mears, of the New York Seventh Regiment, is in Washington, and is said to have tendered his services to the U. S. Government.

AFFAIRS AT NEW YORK.

The heavy drain made upon the regular forces at the military stations in the harbor of New York, by the fitting out of the Baltic, Illinois and other vessels, made it necessary for the War Department to issue orders for the immediate re-opening of the various recruiting offices. The dullness in business, and the general stagnation of the manufacturing interests, whereby thousands of men are out of employment, induce many more to offer themselves for enlistment than would otherwise, if trade were more lively and factories in full operation. There are now in that city three recruiting offices for soldiers, and one rendezvous for seamen.

There is no doubt that orders for the immediate fitting out of the U. S. ships Wabash, Perry and Savannah have been received at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Commodore Stringham, the newly appointed commander-in-chief of the Home Squadron, has gone to join his ship at Boston. He will sail in less than ten days for Pensacola.

NEW YORK, April 10.—The steam tug "Uncle Ben" sailed last night from this port with sealed orders from the Government. She had sailed previously, but returned to make repairs.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—Dispatches from Washington state that the sloop of war Jamestown and frigate St. Lawrence, now at the Navy Yard at this port, are to be fitted for sea forthwith.

SUPPLIES FOR SUMTER.

The New York Post announces, on "competent authority," that the Administration has adopted the following plan for throwing supplies into Fort Sumter:

"In case of necessity supplies are to be thrown into Fort Sumter by means of a number of small boats, which, presenting smaller and more scattered marks for the cannon of the rebels, will perhaps save an unnecessary bloodshed. The Government has chartered a number of schooners and other craft, which have been filled with sand-bags. These schooners will sail in, bearing boats on the side which is towards Fort Sumter. These boats will, of course, be entirely protected from the guns of the rebels by the wall-like sides and solid contents of the larger vessels.

"The men-of-war are to steam in and hold themselves in readiness to check any attempt to intercept the boats and schooners by armed vessels, as well as to keep the neighborhood of Sumter clear of possible assaulting parties."

FROM CHARLESTON.

RICHMOND, April 10.—The Charleston Courier of yesterday morning reports the arrival there of Lieut. Talbot, on Monday, when he had a conference with Col. Pickens and Gen. Beauregard, but he was not allowed to communicate with Major Anderson, at Fort Sumter, and started back to Washington the same night. It is understood that the mature of the conference was to obtain permission for an unarmed store-ship to victual the garrison at Fort Sumter, but permission was refused.

CHARLESTON, April 11.—It is reliably stated that General Beauregard did demand the surrender of the fort at 2 o'clock to-day, which demand Major Anderson declined, probably with a reservation.

The community is greatly excited, expecting an attack to-night, but up to this hour no demonstration has been made, and probably no attack will be made to-night.

A large portion of our people are collected on the wharves, on the battery, and at every accessible point facing the harbor, anxiously awaiting the result.

The military in the city are all under arms, but all is quiet.

Another regiment will arrive here to-morrow. Between six and seven thousand men are now on Morris and Sullivan's Islands and other points along the coast.

PRESIDENT DAVIS ABOUT TO TAKE THE FIELD.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Dispatches received here to-day from Montgomery, state that President Davis was considering the propriety of going to Charleston, being satisfied that Fort Sumter was to be the great stragetic point where the issue was to be tried as to the power of the Confederate States Government to maintain itself. He and his friends deemed it his duty to be on the ground. He had not decided at one o'clock whether he would go or not.

NEW YORK, April 11.—A special dispatch, said to be dated at Charleston at noon today, reports all quiet. The troops are all prepared for immediate service.

The Commercial states that it has been confirmed that President Davis has given orders *not to fire* on a vessel carrying provisions to Fort Sumter.

STILL LATER.

It is currently reported that negotiations will be opened to-morrow between General Beauregard and Major Anderson relative to the surrender of Fort Sumter.

MONTGOMERY, April 11.—The war department is overwhelmed with applications from regiments, battalions and companies, to be taken into the service. Over seven thousand have offered from the border States, exclusive of 2,000 Indian warriors, who desire to co-operate with the Confederate States. A great number of companies are daily reaching Charleston, Savannah and Pensacola.

War Commenced!

BOMBARDMENT OF FORT SUMTER!

The war has in reality commenced at Fort Sumter.

On the 8th of April, Gen. Beauregard, in command at Charleston, sent the following dispatch to L. P. Walker, Secretary of War at Montgomery:

"Sir—An authorized messenger from President Lincoln has just informed Gov. Pickens and myself that a vessel containing provisions will be sent to Fort Sumter—peaceably, if possible, *otherwise by force.*"

To this Secretary Walker replied:

"Sir—If you have no doubt of the authorized character of the agent who communicated to you the intention of the Washington Government to supply Sumter by force, you will at once demand its evacuation, and if this is refused, proceed in such manner as you may determine to reduce it. Answer."

The demand was made at 2 o'clock on Wednesday. During the afternoon Major Anderson replied:

"Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication demanding the evacuation of this Fort, and to say in reply thereto, that it is a demand with which I regret that my sense of obligation to my Government prevents my compliance."

Major Anderson also added verbally to the officer sent to make the demand:—"*I will await the first shot, and, if you don't batter us to pieces, we will be starved out in a few days.*"

Secretary Walker then instructed Gen. Beauregard as follows:

"Sir—We do not desire needlessly to bombard Fort Sumter. If Major Anderson will state the time at which, as indicated by him, he will evacuate [be starved out,] and agree that in the mean time he will not use his guns against us unless we ourselves should be employed against Fort Sumter, you are authorized thus to avoid the effusion of blood. If this or its equivalent be refused, you will reduce the Fort as your judgment decides to be the most practicable."

Major Anderson would not consent.

Accompanying the correspondence the following note is furnished for publication:

"NOTE.—Intercepted despatches disclose the fact that Mr. Fox, who had been allowed to visit Major Anderson under the pledge that his purpose was pacific, had employed his opportunity to devise a plan for supplying the Fort by force, and that this plan had been adopted by the Washington Government, and was in progress of execution."

CHARLESTON, April 12.—The bombardment has commenced and war is inaugurated. The batteries on Sullivan's Island, Morris Island and other points, opened on Fort Sumter at 4 o'clock this morning. Major Anderson has returned the fire, and a brisk cannonading has been kept up throughout the day.

We have no information from seaward yet, with regard to the movements of the United States vessels outside.

The militia are under arms and the whole of our population are on the streets.

LATER.

CHARLESTON, April 12—P. M.—The firing has continued all day without intermission.

Two of Fort Sumter's guns have been silenced, and it is reported a breach has been made in the Southeast wall.

The answer sent by Major Anderson to Gen. Beauregard's demand, was that he would surrender when his supplies were exhausted if he was not reinforced.

Not a casualty (so far as known,) has as yet happened to any of our men.

Of the nineteen batteries in position around the harbor, only seven have opened on Sumter. The remainder are held in reserve for the expected fleet.

CHARLESTON, April 12—P. M.—The bombardment of Sumter still continues briskly. The floating battery and Stephens' battery are operating freely. Fort Sumter is returning the fire.

LATER.

CHARLESTON, April 13—12.30 A. M.—The bombardment is still going on. The besiegers are firing from their mortar batteries every twenty minutes.

It is supposed that Major Anderson is resting his men for the night.

It is still said that three vessels of war are outside the bar, but that they cannot get in as the sea is rough.

The Floating Battery works well and "nobody is hurt."

Troops are arriving hourly. Every inlet is guarded to prevent the landing of the Federal troops from the fleet. We are having lively times.

LATER.

The firing on Sumter still continues, and there are *reviving times* on the Palmetto coast.

It will be utterly impossible for the Federal fleet to throw their reinforcements into Sumter to-night. A storm is raging.

Many families, intimidated by the threatening aspect of affairs, are leaving the city.

The latest dispatches impart the information that a portion of the reinforcing fleet had arrived off the bar, and it was no doubt in anticipation of this arrival that Gen. Beauregard directed the attack to commence when it did. And this does not seem to have been done until the commissioners of the Confederate States had been finally dismissed at Washington, where they had been detained apparently until the purposes of the administration had been served.

And thus civil war is inaugurated. What the end shall be, the wisdom of man cannot foretell.

The Very Latest.

We had news here yesterday that the battle in Charleston harbor was resumed in great earnest on Saturday morning, and the cannonading went on fiercely from all the points, both from the fleet outside the bar and from the batteries along the coast.

Major Anderson ceased firing at six o'clock the previous evening, and all night he is supposed to have been engaged in repairing damages. The Fort seemed to be greatly disabled when she commenced firing in the morning. At nine o'clock, a dense smoke poured out from Fort Sumter, and the federal flag was run up at half mast, signalling distress to the fleet. A breach was made in Sumter on the side opposite to Cumming's Point. Two of its port holes were knocked into one, and the wall from the top was tumbling.

A later despatch reports an explosion at Sumter. Dense volumes of smoke suddenly rose, and it was supposed that the officer's quarters were on fire. Major Anderson had ceased to fire for above one hour. His flag was still up.

There is a rumor that Sumter has been blown up, but the rumor is not credited.

After the announcement in high circles, several weeks ago, that Sumter was to be peaceably evacuated, the Administration at Washington will be held to a terrible responsibility if it should be proven that the expedition sent to Charleston was in the outstart entirely inadequate for the purpose for which it was despatched, and the result involve the sacrifice of Major Anderson and his men.

It should be the prayer of every American citizen that this unnatural warfare cease.—Would not compromise have been a thousand times better?

GOD save the country!

☞ It was stated in the United States Senate a short time ago, that the Administration could not collect the revenue in the seceded States, except by capturing all the ports, which would require an army of 280,000 men, and an annual expenditure of $316,000,000. Besides an army of 30,000 men would be required to protect Washington. It is said in Washington that this estimate was furnished by Gen. Scott.

☞ President Lincoln has informed the Virginia Commissioners, sent to Washington to inquire what his war preparations meant, that he would stand by his "inaugural programme."

☞ The N. Y. Courier, which is supposed to derive its information from French diplomatists at Washington, announces that the Presidential policy is irrevocably fixed upon coercive measures. This has been Mr. Lincoln's plan incessantly since the 4th of March. All the parleyings entered upon with the envoys of the Montgomery Government—all that has occurred that looked like accommodation, has been the personal doing of Mr. Seward. While the Secretary of State thought he was master of the situation, he was only in reality, though unknown to himself, making a policy entirely opposed to his own.

The Kentucky Volunteer Regiment.—Louisville, April 12.—Despatches have been received here to hold the Kentucky volunteer regiment in readiness to move at a moment's notice. The order comes from the War Department of the Confederate States at Montgomery.

☞ Four of the assistant editors of that Disunion Abolition sheet, the N. Y. *Tribune*, have received office from Lincoln! No Abolitionism in Lincoln, eh?

☞ That arch Abolitionist, Joshua R. Giddings, has received the most important Consulate in Canada from President Lincoln. Mark that!

Local Items.

☞ We are compelled to call upon all persons indebted to us, to make payment as soon as they conveniently can. Our necessities are urgent *and we must have money.* We shall confidently expect many of our friends in arrears who may be in attendance at Court, (to commence to-day,) to give us "A LIFT."

☞ The Corner-stone of the new Evangelical Lutheran Church, near New Chester, Adams county, will be laid on Saturday, the 27th inst. Services will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. Several ministers from a distance are expected to preach on the occasion. Neighboring ministers and the public generally are invited to attend.

☞ DANIEL EBERT has been appointed Post Master at Hampton; and C. B. HAINES, Esq., at Arendtsville, this county. ROBERT CROOKS at Emmitsburg, Md., and not I. S. ANNAN, as previously announced.

☞ Attention is directed to the advertisement of Messrs. DANNER & SHIELDS, Fairfield. They have opened a new store, and received an elegant stock of new Goods, of all styles; and assure the public that they will sell at extremely low prices for cash. As good bargains are always desirable to the buyer, of course buyers will give them numerous calls. No trouble to show goods.

☞ Mr. NICHOLAS RIDER, of Hanover, was robbed of about $300 on Wednesday night week. The money was taken from a desk whilst Mr. Rider was absent from home.—An unsuccessful attempt was made to rob Mr. CHAS. BARNITZ, of the same place, who had in his house about $400.

The Chambersburg Post-Office.

Mr. J. W. DEAL, of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, who was not an applicant, has been appointed Postmaster at Chambersburg. As a result, an indignation meeting was held there, in front of the Court-house, on Saturday evening week, which was presided over by Capt. James Brown. Mr. J. W. Fletcher read the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, We believe that the appointment of the Post Master at Chambersburg should be acceptable to the people in whose midst the duties of his office are to be discharged, and,

WHEREAS, Many of the applicants for the office of Post Master of the Borough of Chambersburg were supported and advocated by nearly all the Citizens of said Borough, and,

WHEREAS, We have learned that our Congressman has used his official position to secure the appointment of a gentleman who was not an applicant for said office, and who was not urged by the Citizens of the Borough of Chambersburg for said office. Therefore,

Resolved, That we, the Citizens of Chambersburg, in Mass Meeting assembled, respectfully but warmly condemn the conduct of the Hon. Edward McPherson in disregarding the wishes of the people of Chambersburg in making use of his official position to secure the appointment of another person not known as an applicant by the Citizens of said place, thereby setting aside the claims of those who were applicants, and well recommended for that position.

Resolved, That we most respectfully remonstrate against the appointment of persons unknown to the Citizens of this Borough, and request the Postmaster General to suspend his decision in the case until the Citizens of said Borough can be fairly heard before him.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, together with the resolutions, be published in the different papers of this Borough, and that copies of each be sent to the Postmaster General, and also to the Hon. Edward McPherson.

The vote was taken and the President declared the resolutions adopted. The proceedings were "illuminated" by several knock downs. A big breach to heal, that!

☞ The *Valley Sprat* gets off a "Panorama" of this "Post-office fight," thus:

PROGRAMME OF THE EXHIBITION.

PART FIRST.

Highly laughable comic Burlesque, entitled:

"INDIGNATION,"

OR

A SCRAMBLE FOR THE POST-OFFICE.

In which the following characters are represented:

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

A. J. MILLER, N. P. PEARSE.
CAPT. JAS. BROWN, J. M. MCDOWELL.
J. W. FLETCHER, HIMSELF.

In the above piece Mr. Miller is cast in the part of Gentlemen Usher, Capt. Brown, Principal Character, J. W. Fletcher, Sup.

To be followed by a magnificent Panoramic View of the

ROAD TO GETTYSBURG!

VIEW FIRST.

Solitary Horseman on the top of the South Mountain.

Soliloquy.

I am Monarch of all I survey,
My rights there are none to dispute,
I'll get the Post-office sure,
Or McPherson's no better than a brute!

Soliloquy returning home, by the same Solitary Horseman. SCENE: *Gettysburg in the Background.* TIME: *Sunrise.*

McPherson's an ass,
And may go to grass,
I am the man to put him down!
I'd rather see him dead and d——d,
And in old Pluto's regions crammed,
Than gave him more renown!

VIEW SECOND.

Two Delegations passing in Buggies, one going and the other returning. *Time:* Midnight. They pass in solemn silence. A very dismal scene.

VIEW THIRD.

A scene in Gettysburg. McPherson's residence. *Time:* Eleven o'clock at night. House surrounded by Post-Office Ambassadors. Demand an interview. McPherson pokes his head out of the window and excuses *himself on the score of* ill-health. Won't be put off. Force in the door. Secret Session. *Denouement:* Kicked out.

VIEW FOURTH.

A buggy stuck in the mud, overloaded with Patent Office Reports sent by McPherson to comfort disappointed applicants. Woful plight of the occupants of the buggy. Obliged to unload the Reports in a fence-corner.

VIEW FIFTH.

The last Delegation. Final interview, McPherson succumbs to the outside pressure. A microscopic view of one of McPherson's tears shed on the occasion, indicating "*blood* in his eye."

VIEW SIXTH.

A magnificent "Dissolving View!" the Hon. Edward McPherson sinks into the insignificant "*Edward!*"

The whole to conclude with the wonderful farce entitled "The *Deal* to Pay, or the Great Unknown!"

This Splendid Panorama will remain in Chambersburg for one night only, when it will be removed to Washington and exhibited in the Post-Office Department for the balance of the Season. Republicans admitted gratis. Front Seats reserved for the Wide Awakes. Democrats excluded.

[Communicated.

Adams County Agricultural Fair.

The Board of Managers met on the Menallen Fair Ground, on the 6th inst., for the purpose of making arrangements for the holding of the First Annual Fair of Adams County, (they having some time before leased the ground, fixtures and buildings from the Menallen Agricultural Society,) and to see what necessary improvements would be required for the accommodation of the Society, exhibitors and the public. After viewing the ground they unanimously agreed to enlarge it by leasing more land and altering the Trotting Course, so that it will at least be a quarter of a mile around. And in addition to the buildings now on the ground, they have agreed to attach another building to it eighty feet long, for fruit and vegetables, with an office twenty-four feet square, for the convenience of the officers and those who may want to have entries made. And also a building eighty feet long by thirty feet wide for the benefit of exhibitors of carriages, machinery and farming implements, so that their articles on exhibition may be kept dry during wet weather. They have also agreed to build a poultry house, for the convenience of exhibitors in showing off their poultry. The Managers have determined to make every necessary improvement and arrangement for a first-class County Fair. If it should be a failure it will not be the fault of the Managers. Adams County can have a good Fair if the people desire to have it, and I trust they will have one which will be a credit to the County. The board of Managers have agreed that the First Annual Fair of Adams Co. will be held, commencing on the 24th of September and ending on the 27th, which will be the same time the Menallen Fair was held last year. Many persons in the County at that time were not present to exhibit on account of it not being known that a Fair was to be held in the County until it was too late to prepare articles for exhibition. The Managers have determined to give notice early this year, so that the citizens of this county and elsewhere may prepare themselves to exhibit. It is hoped that every farmer and mechanic will feel themselves interested, and prepare articles for exhibition. The Ladies we hope will also feel interested in the matter as we cannot do without their assistance.—Great credit and praise were awarded them last year by the Menallen Fair. They fully came up to the expectations, and in some things far exceeded the expectations of the public, so far as their department was concerned. It was excellent—equal to a first class fair. The managers hope they will again come up the expectations of the public, as they will have more room alloted to them this year, which will make it more convenient for them to show off their articles on exhibition. We expect, therefore, every lady that is favorable to a Fair being held, will go to work and prepare something for exhibition. While much credit was awarded to the ladies last year by the Managers, they, however, were sorry to say that there was too much carelessness and negligence on the part of mechanics and machinists to prepare articles for exhibition—there being but few farming implements on the ground. The managers hope this will not be the case this year, and that their departments will be well supplied and come up to expectations, especially since there will be a building on the ground for their convenience. There was also a failure on the part of farmers in exhibiting neat cattle. We hope this will be remedied by bringing more on the ground. We had some excellent cattle on the ground last year—all we complain of they were too few. Farmers please remedy this by bringing your stock to the next Fair.

JOHN BURKHOLDER, *Pres't.*

Communicated.

Menallen Agricultural Society.

Adams County Agricultural Society met on Saturday evening, March 16, 1861.—The subject for the evening was "Spring Crops"; also, "Whether the raising of Fruit is profitable in this County?"

JONAS ROUTZAHN.—The Apple, in particular, would be more profitable, I believe, if cultivated as it should be, than we have had any idea of heretofore.

WM. B. WILSON.—We are just beginning to open our eyes in regard to the cultivation and profits of Fruit. I am satisfied that the Farmer cannot invest money in any thing that would yield him as large a per cent., with such little outlay in the beginning. In planting a Peach orchard, it only requires two or three years' growing to produce two to three bushels per tree—which fruit, last Fall a year, was engaged by men from Baltimore, delivered at Gettysburg from this place, at $1 per bushel. The demand is greater than the increase, for Fruit, which I am convinced is both profitable and healthy.

J. ROUTZAHN.—I think most people value the Peach too high, and the Apple too low. I have four Apple-trees that, last Fall a year, yielded me $75. The Apples I sold at 50 cents per bushel. The Peach is not as certain a crop as the Apple, in my estimation. The cultivation of Small Fruits would be profitable, if attention was paid to them.

S. A. BURKHOLDER.—I am of the opinion of Mr. Routzahn, that they would be profitable here, as well as elsewhere—the "Lawton Blackberry," for instance—from the statement of Wm. Parry, near Philadelphia, who sold $600 worth of the Berry, from one acre of ground; he also sold $150 to $200 worth of young plants.

WM. B. WILSON.—We are rather too far from market to make the Small Fruits profitable. I have dealt considerably in Peaches.* When I could readily get $1 50 for Peaches, I could not get 75 cents for the very best of Apples.

PRESIDENT.—In New York, Apples are the most profitable crop. Even putting the price down at 25 cents per bushel, (which is a low estimate), counting 8 cents per bushel for the offal, which you may feed to hogs or cattle, in planting an Orchard, it will produce, in the first ten years, almost as good a crop as without one; and, at the same time, enhancing the value of the land. In purchasing a Farm, the very first thing to be looked at, is whether there is a good Orchard on it? Plant 40 Apple-trees to the acre; then between them plant 120 Peach. The latter begins to produce in three years after planted—sometimes sooner. They seldom ever miss, if planted in a sheltered locality. I can truly say that Adams county produces more trees than any other County in the State. In a few years we shall have plenty of Fruit, and ready sale for the same—as we are now within 10 miles of a Railroad that we can now run our Fruit down in a very short time. My advice to Farmers would be to plant more Fruit, and provide for generations to come—an article of food that is healthier than anything that can be eaten.

D. D. GITT.—I am of the opinion that some people go to extremes in planting too many trees, as the profits will not be as great in a few years as some people imagine. I think every farmer should have an Orchard, and raise sufficient for his own use, but believe that the raising of grain on the same amount of land, one year with another, would pay better than to devote too much towards raising fruit as a business. This is my honest opinion.

JONAS ROUTZAHN.—I look at this in a very different way. I calculate by this Spring to have 1000 growing in orchard—and believe it to be the most profitable investment a Farmer can make, to plant trees.

PRESIDENT.—Our neighbor, Conrad Wi[illegible] sold green fruit to the amount of $300—which amount never could have been realized off the same quantity of land in any other way. The sale of Peaches depends entirely on the quality. I have seen them sell at Carlisle market for $1 per bushel, and at the same time inferior qualities of natural fruit at 25 cents. Plant none but good, select, budded fruit.

GEORGE PETERS.—Ten or twelve years ago I hauled my Peaches to Hagerstown; and when the market was glutted with common fruit, I sold mine at 80 cents, while natural fruit sold at 25 cents. The Yellow Rare Ripe I sold at $2, and of course think they will be more profitable in the future, as the demand for green fruit is on the increase, from the fact that green fruit is canned up in larger quantities, and used the whole year. The Peach crop seldom entirely fails in this section.

JACOB BEAR.—I lived on one farm seven years, and in that time did not miss fruit once. The amount of land paid better in orchard than three or four times that amount sowed in grain. They were all grafted fruit, and stood thick. I hauled my peaches to Carlisle, and got from 50 cents to $1 for all of them. My opinion is, that you cannot plant too many.

PRESIDENT.—I think there are a great many more insects now to destroy the trees than years back. This is the reason I give for the short-lived trees. People are not as careful of their trees as they should be.

GEORGE PETERS.—We cannot expect our trees to live forever. Many of our would-be systematic Farmers are ploughing and injuring the roots of their young orchards.—When the trees are young they will bear deeper cultivation; however a great deal depends on the depth of soil; while cutting the roots you are destroying the life of the tree.

WM. B. WILSON.—One thing which I wish to remark about orchards, which is an established fact, that you cannot raise a good orchard where an old one has been cut down.

D. D. GITT.—I would like to know what is the best wash for trees?

PRESIDENT.—I wash mine with lye every spring, which promotes the growth of the tree, also gives a beautiful coloring to the bark. This I saw in some agricultural journal, and have proved it with good effect.

Adjourned to meet the 1st Saturday in April. G. WILSON, *Sec'y.*

Special Notices.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings county, New York.

Oct. 22, 1860. 1y

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.—SIR JAMES CLARKE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.—Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.—This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on. To Married Ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.—These Pills should not be taken by females during the first three months of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or any thing hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada, JOB MOSES, (Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.,) Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

June 11, '60. 1y&ow

GREAT DISCOVERY!—Ample tests, both by able practitioners and chemical analysis, have demonstrated the great value of Prof. De Grath's beautiful combination, called "ELECTRIC OIL," for the relief and cure of pain.—*But the people themselves are rendering* their verdict in a manner both unmistakable and satisfactory. More than two million bottles have been sold in a very short time—a great *proportion of those who heard others recommend it*, who had tried it. That it's a splendid discovery is every where acknowledged, and nothing like it was ever before prepared. The *only genuine* Electric Oil is Prof. De Grath's, which is to be had at all the respectable Druggists in the cities, and at wholesale and retail, at the proprietors' prices of the agent here. See advertisement.

☞SHEADS & BUEHLER'S Store is well worthy a visit just at this time. We doubt whether, even in our largest cities, so fine a display of Stoves can be found. Their large room is full of Stoves of every pattern; also, every variety of Hollow Ware, Sheet-iron Ware, Tin Ware, Planished Ware, Japan Ware—embracing, indeed, everything in the house furnishing line. deso, Sausage Cutters, Sausage Stuffers, Lard Presses, &c., &c. They are prepared to sell wholesale and retail, Tin-Ware and Sheet-iron Warre of their own manufacture—keeping a sufficien. number of hands to supply any demand. Their assortment of Lumber is very lagre; also Coal of every kind.

THE MARKETS.

GETTYSBURG—SATURDAY LAST.

Superfine Flour	4 62 to 5 00
Rye Flour	3 00
White Wheat	1 15 to 1 25
Red Wheat	1 12 to 1 15
Corn	45
Rye	60
Oats	26
Buckwheat	45
Clover Seed	4 00 to 4 12
Timothy Seed	1 75 to 2 00
Flax Seed	1 15
Plaser of Paris	6 50
Plaster ground, per bag	1 00

BALTIMORE—FRIDAY LAST.

Flour	5 37 to 5 50
Wheat	1 30 to 1 70
Rye	63 to 70
Corn	55 to 63
Oats	27 to 33
Clover Seed	4 50 to 4 75
Timothy Seed	2 50 to 2 75
Beef Cattle, per hund	6 50 to 9 00
Hogs, per hund	6 25 to 7 00
Hay	12 00 to 16 00
Whiskey	17 to 18
Guano, Peruvian, per ton	62 00

HANOVER—THURSDAY LAST.

Flour, from wagons	4 62
Do. from stores	5 00
Wheat	1 15 to 1 25
Rye	60
Corn	45
Oats	27
Clover Seed	4 25
Timothy Seed	2 00
Plaster	6 50

MARRIED.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. S. Henry, Mr. JOSEPH SPANGLER to Miss ELLEN G. WEIKERT, both of Mountpleasant township.

☞We congratulate this newly wedded couple on the sensible move they have made, and hope their days may be long and happy.—Blessings attend them!

On the 12th of February, by the Rev. J. M. Chase, Mr. J. HILL McCLEARY, formerly of Adams county, Pa., to Miss MARGARET McCOY, all of Schuyler county, Illinois.

DIED.

On Friday week, at New Chester, Mr. HENRY WOLF, aged 68 years and 2 days.

In Newville, Cumberland county, on the 4th inst., Mrs. SUSANNAH LATSHAW, wife of Mr. Samuel Latshaw, and daughter of Jacob Shank, of Arendtsville, this county, aged 32 years and 9 days.

Near the Upper Bermudian Church, on the 28th ult., Mrs. SARAH STERNER, consort of Mr. Wm. Sterner, in the 64th year of her age.

March 30th, Mrs. CATHARINE PENCE, in the 72d year of her age.

On the 1st inst., at the residence of her mother, in Eaton, Preble county, Ohio, after a protracted illness of about one year's duration, Miss JULIA ROSALIND BLYTHE, aged 21 years 6 months and 12 days. She bore her sufferings with great Christian fortitude, and passed through the death struggle with all the calmness of an infant's slumber. She was born in Fairfield, Adams county, Pa., on the 19th of September, 1839.

On the 14th of March, of typhoid pneumonia, Mr. AARON WATSON, formerly of Adams county, aged 64 years.

With pneumonia, on the 18th ult., at her residence, near Emmitsburg, Md., Mrs. MARY ANN, wife of John Welty, aged 41 years and 27 days.

On the 2d inst., Mrs. ROSANNA MYERS, wife of Mr. Addison W. Myers, and daughter of Mr. Jacob Fickes, aged 30 years 5 months and 21 days.

Communicated.

At the residence of her son-in-law, near Petersburg, York Springs, Pa., Mrs. SARAH WEAVER, wife of Mr. Samuel Weaver, aged 54 years 5 months and 23 days.

The deceased was of an earnest and loving disposition. She was kind, amiable and peaceful. She was an affectionate wife, a devoted mother and a kind friend, and ever ready to render assistance to the needy. About four months ago she followed the last remains of her son, to its last resting place; little did she think that so soon she would lie in death's cold embrace.—"Truly in the midst of life we are in death."—She has left a kind husband, affectionate children, and a large concourse of friends, to mourn her loss; but their loss is her eternal gain. We have reason to believe that our friend is in yon bright world, where there is no sorrow, neither any more pain, but all is happiness.—None can fill the vacancy that is left in the family. Tears bedew the aching void. Dear mother, we miss thee. Ah yes, thou art gone to thy rest, and left us here in this world of wo. We hear thy voice no more. All, all is silent. Though dear mother, we would not call thee back. Thou art released from all thy troubles. Yes, she is gone. The grave has closed from you her last remains. But she now speaks to you from the grave, saying: "Therefore, be ye also ready, for in such an hour when ye think not, the son of man cometh."

"Her eyes are closed forever,
Their sparkling light has fled;
*Their sightless orbs are sleeping,
In the mansions of the dead.*
But angel hands have borne her,
On the wings of light and love,
To dwell with Christ in heaven,
In that blest home above. A. M. H.

☞Sentinel and Star please copy.

Communicated.

Died, on the 29th of March, at the residence of her son-in-law, Sampson Taylor, in Millerstown, Perry county, Pa., Mrs. ANNA B. HOFFMAN, for many years a resident of this place, and mother of Messrs. C. W. and John P. Hoffman, aged 66 years 8 months and 2 days.

In the death of Mrs. Hoffman how strikingly do we realize the truth of the scriptures that "In the midst of life we are in death." True, for several years past, she has, at times, felt the hand of affliction pressing heavily upon her; but notwithstanding her sufferings from that most prostrating disease, inflammatory rheumatism, she has continued to fill her position in society and in the family circle, a halo of kindness, cheerfulness and affection continually surrounding her. Meekness, amiability and devotion to friends, beamed forth as the most prominent traits in her character.

For more than twenty-five years she has lived, connected with the Methodist E. Church, as a devoted and consistent member. There are many here, perhaps now, who often, in years which have past, met with her in the various means of grace connected with the Church and who have, doubtless, marked her christian-like deportment.

She was taken to her bed on Tuesday, the 26th, and on Friday, the 29th, having born with christian fortitude the sore affliction of cold settled upon the lungs, died in the triumphs of christian faith.

Time, and time only, can fill the vacancy occasioned by her loss; yet we should feel resigned to the inscrutable wisdom of Providence, knowing that "our loss is her eternal gain."

Shepherdstown, April 11, '61. B. N. H.

☞Sentinel and Star please copy.

Merchant Tailoring!

GEORGE ARNOLD has just returned from the city with a large stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cashmeretts, Drap de Ete, Cashmere, Cloth, and Vestings of all styles; and having secured the services of

W. T. KING,

as Foreman, we are prepared to put up the above goods in styles equal to the best city manufacturing establishments. Having turned out hundreds of jobs within the last six months, which have all proved satisfactory, and a very considerable increase in our trade, go to show, conclusively, that we do business in No. 1 manner. Our stock of goods cannot be surpassed in quality and style. Give us a call.—We are confident we can please you.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

April 15, 1851. tf

New Store at Fairfield!

THE subscribers have opened an entire NEW STOCK OF GOODS AT FAIRFIELD, to which they invite the attention of the public. We are prepared to sell at extremely LOW RATES for *cash*. All we ask is a call, and we will prove the truth of the above assertion.

DANNER & SHIELDS.

April 15, 1861. 3m

Lancaster Book Bindery.

GEORGE WIANT, *BOOK BINDER*, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, LANCASTER, PA.

Plain and Ornamental Binding, of every description, executed in the most substantial and approved styles.

REFERENCES.

E. W. Brown, Esq., Farmers Bank of Lancaster.
W. L. Peiper, Esq., Lancaster County Bank.
Samuel Shock, Esq., Columbia Bank.
Samuel Wagner, Esq., York Bank.
William Wagner, Esq., York County Bank.
T. D. Carson, Esq., Bank of Gettysburg.
Peter Martin, Esq., Proth'y of Lancaster co., Pa.
Geo. C. Hawthorn, Esq., Register " "
Geo. Whitson, Esq., Recorder " "

April 15, 1861.

Alexander Fraser,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER, has removed his shop to South Baltimore street, a few doors south of the Court House, where he will always be happy to attend to the calls of his customers. He is thankful for past favors, and hopes to receive the continued custom of the public. [Gettysburg, April 8, 1861.

Notice.

JACOB FUNK, SR'S, ESTATE.—Letters of administration, de bonis non with the will annexed, on the estate of Jacob Funk, Sr., late of Huntington township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Tyrone township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB FUNK, JR., *Adm'r.*

March 25, 1861. 6t

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Public Sale.

ON *Tuesday, the 23d day of April*, 1861, the undersigned, Executors of HENRY WOLF, deceased, will sell at Public Sale, at the late residence of said deceased, in New Chester, Adams county, the following Personal Property, viz: 1 HORSE, 1 Cow, 2 Shoats, 7 head of Sheep, with Lambs, 1 One-horse Wagon, 1 Grain Fan, 1 Rolling Screen, Hay by the ton, Wheat, Corn and Oats, by the bushel. Also, 1 Cook Stove and Pipe, 1 Ten-plate Stove and Pipe, Bedsteads and Bedding, 1 Bureau, 3 Tables, 3 set of Chairs, 1 Clock, Looking Glasses, Carpetings, Cupboard and Sink, large Copper Kettle, Iron Kettle, Tubs and Barrels, and other articles too numerous to mention. Also a lot of Posts and Lumber.

☞Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

GEORGE WOLF, } *Ex'rs.*
JOSEPH WOLF,

☞At the same time and place, will be offered at Public Sale, A LOT OF GROUND, the property of Henry Wolf, deceased, situate in said town of New Chester. The Lot contains nearly 1 Acre, improved with a Two-story Roughcast HOUSE, with a never-failing Well of Water and a Cistern at the door, a Stable and other out-buildings, and a Young Orchard of choice fruit. If the above property is not sold, it will be offered for Rent the same day. ☞Terms made known on the day of sale, BY THE HEIRS.

April 15, 1861. [JOHN HANES, Auct.

Statement

OF THE BANK OF GETTYSBURG.

ASSETS.	
Loans and discounts	$299,566 10
Specie	36,133 30
Due by other Banks	109,665 39
Notes of other Banks	11,034 50
Stocks	940 00
Judgments	7,451 98
Bonds	5,018 17
Real Estate	6,400 00
Total	$476,209 44
LIABILITIES.*	
Circulation	$243,440 00
Deposits	29,982 31
Due to other Banks	8,881 44
Total	$283,303 75
CAPITAL	$145,150 00.

The above statement is correct, to the best of my knowlegde and belief.

T. D. CARSON, *Cashier.*

Affirmed and subscribed before me, the 9th day of April, 1861. GEO. ARNOLD, *J. P.*

April 15, 1861.

New Millinery.

IN LITTLESTOWN.—MISS MARY M. BEITLER would respectfully inform the Ladies of Little-town and surrounding country, that she continues the Millinery business, in Hampton, Adams county, where (having just returned from the city) she will keep on hand, for sale, at the lowest profits, BONNETS, Fancy Ribbons, Flowers, Band-boxes, Straw, Leghorn, and other Millinery Goods of the newest and best styles. Ready-trimmed Bonnets are at all times to be had—among them the new style White Neapolitan.

Bonnet-making and trimming attended to with dispatch and cheaply. Bonnets bleached and done up for 37½ cents. Latest fashions received for Spring and Summer Bonnets.

April 8, 1861. 4t

Spring & Summer Millinery.

MISS MARIA BENNETT has just received a new stock of Spring and Summer Bonnets, Ruches and Trimmings of every kind, to which she invites the attention of the Ladies. From past experience, added to much care in her purchases, she feels satisfied that her friends and customers cannot fail to be pleased upon giving her a call. She is prepared to do up work, and would invite especial attention to the fact that she can remodel Neapolitan Bonnets in a superior style. Her goods are all of the latest and most fashionable kind, and will be disposed of at the very lowest cash prices. Ladies, call and examine, before purchasing elsewhere. At the Old Stand, on Baltimore street, a few doors South of the Post Office, Gettysburg, Pa.

April 8, 1861.

Private Sale

OF A FARM.—The subscriber, Assignee of JACOB ECKENRODE and WIFE, offers at Private Sale, THE FARM of said Assignors, situate partly in Franklin and partly in Cumberland townships, Adams county, on the road leading from Gettysburg to Mummasburg, about one mile from the latter place. The Farm contains 142 ACRES and 4 PERCHES, neat measure, improved with a Two-Story Double LOG HOUSE, Log Barn, with Sheds attached, Horse Stables, new Spring House, well of water at the door, and a Young Orchard. The land is of good quality, being the yellow sand.

Persons wishing to view the property are requested to call on Jacob Eckenrode, residing thereon, or on the Assignee, residing in Gettysburg. ZACHARIAH MYERS, *Assignee.*

April 8, 1861. tf

Assignee's Notice.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Assignee, under a deed of trust for the benefit of creditors, of JACOB ECKENRODE and CATHARINE, his wife, of Franklin township, Adams county, notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said Assignors, to make immediate payment to the undersigned, residing in the Borough of Gettysburg, in said county, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ZACHARIAH MYERS, *Assignee.*

April 8, 1861. 6t

FAIRFIELD

Still in the Union!

RINEHART & SULLIVAN beg leave to call the attention of their friends and the public generally to the fact that they have just returned from the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, cheaper than ever before offered in the county.

Having bought their goods for Cash, at panic prices, and at a time when the decline in many kinds of fabrics is unprecedented, they are enabled to offer such BARGAINS as will astonish the most credulous. If our friends will but call and examine our stock, which *is complete* in every department, we are sure we can offer such inducements as will amply repay them for their trouble. Every article usually kept in a first class country store will be *found on hand.* We are determined NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD anywhere outside of the City, as our motto is "Quick Sales and Small Profits." No trouble to show goods.

☞We also take this occasion to return our thanks for the very generous patronage we have heretofore received, and indulge the hope that *by strict attention to business*, and a high regard for the interests of both our patrons and ourselves, to merit a continuance of their kind favors. RINEHART & SULLIVAN, Corner Main and Mountain sts., Fairfield, Pa.

April 8, 1861.

Notice.

JOHN BYERS'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of John Byers, late of Reading township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Hamilton township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB WEHLER, *Adm'r.*

March 25, 1861. 6t

Notice.

JANE CURRY'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the estate of Jane Curry, late of Liberty township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ARCHIBALD CURRY, Adm'r with the will annexed.

March 11, 1861. 6t

IF you want to buy the finest and best fitting Ladies' Gaiters, Ladies Mor. Boots, Gents' fine calf Boots, Infants' and Youths' Shoes, call at McILHENY'S.

Baltimore Adv'ts.

Howard Street

CARPET STORE!—A. G. GRIFFITH & SON, No. 37 N. Howard St., S. W. Corner of Howard & Marion Streets, Baltimore.

☞NEW AND CHEAP CARPET HOUSE.

Do you want to buy a Cheap Carpet? Then go to the Howard St. Carpet Store.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, &c., &c.—We would invite attention to our New stock of Carpetings, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Rag Carpets, Table Oil Cloths, &c., &c., all of which we are determined to sell at the very lowest *Cash* prices.

☞Any wishing to buy goods in our line will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Goods packed for country trade and delivered free of charge. A. G. GRIFFITH & SON.

ALBERT G. GRIFFITH, G. SAPPINGTON GRIFFITH, No. 37 N. Howard St., S. W. Cor. of Howard & Marion Streets.

April 8, 1861. 6w

1861. 1861. 1861.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS AND MATTINGS, FROM NEW YORK AUCTIONS.—Carpets from 25 cents up; Oil Cloths from 37½ cents up; White and Checked Matting, all widths, at very low prices; Cocoa Mattings of different widths. Also, DRUGGETTS, RUGS, DOOR MATS and STAIR RODS at reduced rates. RAG CARPETS of our own make at wholesale and retail. A call solicited. JOSEPH VICTORY, 145 Lexington Street, 4 doors west of Howard St., Baltimore.

April 1, 1861. 3m

A. Mathiot & Son's

SOFA AND FURNITURE WAREROOMS, Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street, Baltimore, (near Fayette st.,) extending from Gay to Frederick st.—the largest establishment of the kind in the Union. Always on hand a large assortment of HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, embracing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Wardrobes, Mattresses of Husk, Cotton and Hair, Spring Beds, Sofas, Tete-e-Tetes, Arm Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etageres, Marble Tables, Settees, Reception and Upholstered Chairs, ASSORTED COLORS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE, Wood Chairs, Office Chairs, Barber Chairs, Cribs and Cradles, Hat Racks, Hall Furniture, Gilt and Walnut Frame Looking Glasses, Sideboards, Extension Tables, of every length.

Persons disposed to purchase are invited to call and give our stock an examination, which *for variety and quality of workmanship* is not equalled by any establishment in the country.

A. MATHIOT & SON, Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street.

Aug. 6 1860. 1y

Lawrence D. Dietz's

NOTION HOUSE.—FANCY GOODS, *HOSIERY, TRIMMINGS*, AND TOYS, Wholesale and Retail, as Cheap as any place in Baltimore. 151 FRANKLIN STREET, BALTIMORE.

☞Orders promptly attended to.

June 18, 1860. 1y

George M. Bokee,

IMPORTER and Dealer in CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE, No. 41 North Howard Street, between Lexington and Fayette Streets, BALTIMORE. STONEWARE always on hand, at Factory prices. June 18, 1860. 1y

Notice.

WAYBRIGHT ZIEGLER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of *Waybright Ziegler, late of Gettysburg*, Adams co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same place, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to *make immediate payment*, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID ZIEGLER, SR., *Adm'r.*

March 11, 1861. 6t

At Broadhead's,

IN Carlisle street, the latest Periodicals can *always be had. This is the time to renew* subscriptions. Don't delay, but "come right along."

The new Odd Fellows' Certificate—a splendid affair, and cheap—can be obtained at Broadhead's. Call, inspect, and buy.

Nov. 26, 1860.

Cannon & Adair's

NEW MARBLE WORKS, corner of Baltimore and East Middle streets, directly opposite the new Court House, Gettysburg.—Having recently arrived from Philadelphia, and feeling fully competent to execute all work in the finest style of the art, we would respectfully invite the attention of the public wishing to procure anything in our line, to favor us with a call and examine specimens of our work. We are prepared to furnish MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND HEADSTONES, MARBLE MANTLES, SLABS for Cabinet-makers, and all other work appertaining to our business, at the lowest possible prices. We do not hesitate to guarantee that our work shall be put up in a manner substantial and tasteful equal to the best to be seen in the cities, where every improvement which experience has suggested is availed of, and especially do we guarantee that our Cemetery and Grave Yard work shall be so carefully set as not to be affected by frost, but shall maintain for years that erectness of position given at the completion of a job, and so necessary to continued gracefulness and symmetry.

Nov. 28, 1859. tf

Roman Eye Balsam,

FOR INFLAMED EYELIDS.—The delicate structure of the eyelid renders it peculiarly sensitive and liable to disease. When, from any cause, it becomes affected, the inner membrane rapidly inflames, and the eyelid evinces the strongest predisposition to attract to itself humors from all parts of the body. Hundreds of persons of scrofulous habit are disfigured by rawness or redness of the eyelids. commonly called sore eyes, and tortured with apprehensions of impaired vision, who, by using this BALSAM, may obtain almost immediate relief. In all cases, the earlier this remedy is applied the better. *In cases where the* EYELIDS ARE INFLAMED, or the ball of the eye thickly covered with blood, it acts almost like magic, and removes all appearances of inflammation after *two or three applications*. There is a numerous class of persons that are peculiarly exposed to accidents or diseases that weaken and inflame the Eyes, and perhaps destroy the sight, such as Miners, Mechanics, and other operatives in metals, who, from the nature of their employments, are compelled to work in a cloud of dust and grit. Such should never be without this Balsam.

PRICE 25 CTS. PER JAR—Will be sent free per Mail to any part of the United States upon receipt of 30 cents in postage stamps.

☞Prepared by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton St., cor. of William, N. Y. For sale by A. D. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, Pa.

Mar. 11, 1861. 1m

The Election

IS over, and although every one can't have his wishes entirely satisfied, it becomes us to submit. The next important question for all men, and particularly the people of Adams county, is where to buy the best and cheapest fall and winter Clothing. We unhesitatingly say, at SAMSON'S—*that's the spot*—N. E. corner of the Diamond, in the old County Building.

Gettysburg, Oct. 15 1860.

Removal.

WATCH & CLOCK REPAIRING.—LOUIS ZEITLER has removed his Watch & Clock Making Establishment, to South Baltimore street, two doors north of Danner & Ziegler's Store, where he will be glad to receive a continuance of the patronage of the public. By close attention to business, good work, and moderate charges, he hopes to give general satisfaction, as heretofore.

Gettysburg, April 8, 1861.

New Spring Goods!

A. SCOTT & SON, opposite Eagle Hotel, Gettysburg, will open this day, a cheap and desirable stock of seasonable goods for Ladies and Gentlemen, with a full assortment of Domestics, &c., &c. We would respecfully call attention to our stock, which will be sold at the lowest possible rates.

☞Call soon and examine for yourselves.—No trouble to show goods.

A. SCOTT & SON.

April 8, 1861.

ENGLISH DAIRY CHEESE, a very fine article, now to be had at H. G. CARR'S.

HARD TIMES

MADE EASY!

GOOD NEWS FOR THE UNEMPLOYED!

1000 *Chances to Make Money!*

ONE MILLION DOLLARS

WORTH OF

WATCHES, JEWELRY

AND

Silver-Plated Ware,

TO BE DISPOSED OF ON

AN ENTIRELY NEW

AND

ORIGINAL PLAN!

35,000 AGENTS WANTED!

All persons desirous of securing an Agency in this

NEW ENTERPRISE

Should send on their names at once, enclosing a 3 cent stamp to pay postage, and receive by return of mail

A PREMIUM

CATALOGUE,

Containing

OUR INDUCEMENTS,

Which afford

A RARE CHANCE

TO MAKE

MONEY

without risk, together with

FULL PARTICULARS

RELATIVE TO THIS

NOVEL PLAN!

To insure prompt and satisfactory dealings, direct all orders to

GEORGE G. EVANS,
439 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA,

April 1, 1861.

Dividend.

MARCH 13, 1861.

THE President and Managers of the York and *Gettysburg Turnpike* Road Company have this day declared a dividend of One Dollar and Fifty Cents per share on the capital stock, to be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives on or after the 5th day of April next, in Gettysburg by GEORGE SWOPE, and in York by PHILIP SMYSER, *Treasurer.*

April 1 1861. 3t

Farmers, Take Notice!

REMOVAL.—DAVID WARREN has removed his PLOUGH AND MACHINE SHOP to the "School House," in Carlisle street, where persons can be supplied with good Ploughs as heretofore. REAPERS, THRESHING MACHINES, and all kinds of Farming Implements repaired at the shortest notice, and at moderate charges. Also, WARREN'S PATENT CORN PLANTER manufactured and for sale.

BRINGMAN & WARREN.

April 1, 1861. 4t

Watches, Jewelry,

AND SILVER-WARE.—We would respectfully inform our friends, patrons and the public generally, that we have now in Store and offer WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at the lowest Cash Prices, a large and very choice stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, of every variety and style.

Every description of Diamond Work and other Jewelry made to order, at short notice.—

☞All goods warranted to be as represented.

N. B.—Particular attention given to Repairing Watches and Jewelry, of every description. STAUFFER & HARLEY, No. 622 Market St., South Side, Philad'a.

Mar. 11, 1861. 3m

New Goods!

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS have just received and are now *opening* a cheap and desirable assortment of Spring Goods, to which the attention of buyers is respectfully invited. Their stock comprises all the latest and most *approved styles and patterns of Dress* Goods, together with their usual assortment of Staple Domestic Goods, such as cannot fail to please all who may favor them with their patronage. Call early and select from their large and varied assortment.

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS.

April 1, 1861.

H. Ward,

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN STRAW GOODS, Nos. 103, 105 AND 107 NORTH SECOND STREET, PHILADELPHIA.—We are now receiving our SPRING STOCK, which will comprise a large and desirable assortment of all kinds of STRAW AND LACE GOODS.—Also, a large assortment of LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS. Our stock of FLOWERS and RUCHES will be unusually large this season, and we would invite your special attention to that department. Please call and examine them before making your purchases.

H. WARD,

Nos. 103, 105 and 107 North Second St., above Arch, Philadelphia. [March 25, '61. 4t

Assignee's Notice.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Assignee, under a deed of trust for the benefit of creditors, of GEORGE HAGARMAN and WIFE, of Mountpleasant township, Adams county, notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said Assignors to make immediate payment to the undersigned, residing in the same township, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE W. HAGARMAN, *Assignee.*

March 11, 1861. 6t

Second Arrival

THIS FALL.—*Larger Stock than Ever!*—JACOBS & BRO. have just received their second purchase of Fall and Winter Goods, which they offer cheaper than ever, having bought at the *most favorable rates*. They ask the public to call in and see their large assortment, convinced that every taste can be gratified. Their CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, Cassinets, Cords, Jeans, &c., cannot be excelled for variety, and then the low prices at which they are offered are really astonishing. Goods made up at the shortest notice, in the latest styles, and at as reasonable rates as can be expected. Their establishment is in Chambersburg street, a few doors below Buehler's Drug Store. [Oct. 15, 1860.

Notice.

MICHAEL BENDER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Michael Bender, late of Richland county, Illinois, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in North Codorus tp., York co., Pa., he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

PETER FISHEL, *Adm'r.*

March 11, 1861. 6t*

Notice.

JOSEPH DYSERT'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Joseph Dysert, late of Germany township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Union township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

AMOS LEFEVER, *Adm'r.*

March 11, 1861. 6t

Gettysburg

STEAM LIME MILL, CORNER OF WEST AND RAILROAD STREETS, NEAR THE FOUNDRY.—The subscriber, having leased the Steam Mill of Mr. C. W. HOFFMAN, in this place, has had it thoroughly repaired, by placing in it the necessary machinery for grinding Limestone. The mill is now in operation and I am ready to supply any demand for this useful Fertilizer. GROUND LIME-STONE is now conceded by those who have tested it, to be a much better Fertilizer than Burnt Lime, or indeed any of the other Fertilizers generally applied to land. The following Certificate from Mr. DIEHL, an extensive farmer, and highly respectable citizen of Adams county, will attest the truth of this assertion:

☞"I have been trying the Ground Limestone on my land for the last four years and find it to be a better fertilizer than the Burnt Lime, and CHEAPER. It has given satisfaction in the first crop. PETER DIEHL."

Numerous other certificates of like character could be produced, but this is sufficient.

☞Farmers are requested to send in their orders and to give it a trial.

Mar. 4, 1861. tf JOHN HOOVER.

National Hotel,

LITTLESTOWN, ADAMS CO., PA.—The undersigned, having leased the National Hotel, (Railroad House,) in Littlestown, takes this method of informing the public of the fact, and of the further fact that he will spare no effort to please all who may patronize him. His Table will always be found to have the best the markets may afford, whilst his Bar shall contain the choicest of Liquors. None but attentive and accommodating Hostlers will be tolerated at the Hotel. With good beds, good fare, and all the other arrangements of the house good, not forgetting to mention moderate *charges, he cannot fail to give satisfaction.* He therefore solicits a share of the public's patronage. JOSHUA PRICE.

☞N. B.—HORSES and VEHICLES can always be had on hire at the National Hotel.

Jan. 14, 1861. 3m*

Washington Hotel,

NEW OXFORD, ADAMS COUNTY, PA.—The undersigned, having taken the above named well-known and popular house, formerly occupied by Mrs. Miley, and more recently by J. F. Beck, takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public that he is prepared to receive and entertain guests in a style not to be excelled by any country hotel. The house having been repaired and newly furnished with everything calculatad to make guests comfortable, the public may rest assured that they will, at all times, find it in a condition suited to the comfort and convenience of the traveler. With good rooms and clean beds, it makes a most desirable place for transient and permanent boarders.

His bar is always supplied with the choicest wines, brandies, gins, &c.

His table is always supplied with the best the markets afford. And all other appliances suitable and necessary for the accommodation of man and beast, with faithful and obliging servants, and his own personal attention and supervision, he will leave no means unspared to merit the public patronage.

The proprietor assures those who may favor him with their patronage, that they shall ever meet with a cordial reception at his house, and that everything essential to the convenience and happiness of his guests shall be attended to. Also in connection with this house, is extensive stabling attached for horses.

HENRY L. BERKHEIMER.

Feb. 25, 1861. 3m

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?
DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?

BELLINGHAM'S

CELEBRATED

Stimulating Onguent,

FOR THE WHISKERS AND HAIR.

The subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of the United States, that they have obtained the Agency for, and are now enabled to offer to the American public, the above justly celebrated and world-renowned article.

THE STIMULATING ONGUENT

is prepared by Dr. C. P. BELLINGHAM, an eminent physician of London, and is warranted to bring out a thick set of

WHISKERS OR A MUSTACHE

in from three to six weeks. This article is the only one of the kind used by the French, and in London and Paris it is in universal use.

It is a beautiful, economical, soothing, yet stimulating compound, acting as if by magic upon the roots, causing a beautiful growth of luxuriant hair. It applied to the scalp, it will cure BALDNESS, and cause to spring up in place of the bald spots a fine growth of new hair.—Applied according to directions, it will turn RED or towy hair DARK, and restore gray hair to its original color, leaving it soft, smooth, and flexible. The "ONGUENT" is an indispensable article in every gentleman's toilet, and after one week's use they would not for any consideration be without it.

The subscribers are the only Agents for the article in the United States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Price One Dollar a box—for sale by all Druggists and Dealers; or a box of the "Onguent" (warranted to have the desired effect) will be sent to any who desire it, by mail (direct,) securely packed, on receipt of price and postage, $1 18. Apply to or address

HORACE L. HEGEMAN & CO.,
DRUGGISTS, &C.,
24 William Street, New York.

Feb. 25, 1861. 6m

De Grath's Electric Oil,

FOR the following (not everything.) Warranted to

Cure Fever and Ague in one day;
Cure Chills in five minutes;
Cure Croup in one night;
Cure Deafness in two to four days;
Cure Burns and Scalds in ten minutes;
Cure Sprains, Wounds and Bruises in from one to three days;
Cure Inflammation in one day;
Cure Neuralgia, Croup, Toothache, Burns, in ten minutes;
Cure Hemorrhage, Scrofula, Abscess, in ten days;
Cure Bruises, Wounds, Tetter, in one to three days;
Cure Earache, Stiff Neck, Ague, in one day;
Cure Felons, Broken Breast, Salt Rheum, in three to six days;
Cure Quinsy, Palpitation, Pleurisy in one to ten days;
Cure Asthma, Palsy, Gout, Erysipelas, in five to twenty days;
Cure Frosted Feet, Chilblains, Stiff Joints, Chronic Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Scarlet Fever, and the lame made to walk, by a few bottles.

This Oil (De Grath's) is mild and pleasant, and is a great Family Medicine for children teething, &c.

Ladies should all use it. It always leaves you better than its finds you, and one bottle often cures entirely.

AFFLICTED THIRTEEN YEARS AND CURED IN ONE WEEK.

Read letter from Rev. James Temple.

Philadelphia, June 9th, 1858.

Prof. De Grath: I have been afflicted for thirteen years with Neuralgia and other painful complaints, and I have been unable to sleep soundly or walk any distance for many years past. Last week I got a bottle of your "Electric Oil." The first night I slept soundly and well, and to-day I am a new man. My wife could not believe her eyes. Your Electric Oil has done in one week what the physicians of Philadelphia failed to do in thirteen years.

Gratefully yours,
REV. JAMES TEMPLE,
310 South Street.

DEAFNESS CURED.

New Haven, May 19th, 1858.

Prof. De Grath: My brother has been deaf for three years. After trying many things, he used your Oil a few times, and it cured him entirely. CLIFFORD R. SCRANTON.

CAUTION.—There are numerous imitations sprung up on the reputation that my article has acquired. The public must beware. They are worthless. Sold by all Druggists.

Depot, 217 South Eighth street, Philadelphia.

Feb. 25. 1861. 3m

MOULD CANDLES, wholesale, at $13 per 100 lbs. NORBECK & MARTIN.

March 25, 1861.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Advertisements.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

J. J. Herron,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.—Office on Baltimore street, nearly opposite Fahnestock Brothers' Store,
Gettysburg, Oct. 1, 1860. tf

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street,) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. ☞Apply to him personally or by letter.
Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

J. C. Neely,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend to collections and all other business intrusted to his care with promptness. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond, (formerly occupied by Wm. B. McClellan, Esq.)
Gettysburg, April 11, 1859. tf

Wm. B. McClellan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in West Middle street, one door west of the new Court House.
Gettysburg, Nov. 14, 1859.

A. J. Cover,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Fahnestocks' and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5, 1859.

Wm. A. Duncan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in the North-west corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa. [Oct. 3, 1859. tf

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.
Gettysburg, March 20.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stoever.
Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

Adams County

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated March 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.
Vice President—S. R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—David M'Creary.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Jacob King, Andrew Heintzelman.
Managers—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, Jacob King, A. Heintzelman, R. M'Curdy, Thos. A. Marshall, S. Fahnestock, Wm. B. McClellan, Wm. B. Wilson, M. Eichelberger, Abdiel F. Gitt, John Wolford, H. A. Picking, Abel T. Wright, John Horner, R. G. McCreary, S. R. Russell, D. M'Creary, Andrew Polley, John Picking, J. R. Hersh.

☞This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, *without any assessment*, having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

☞The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2, P. M.
Sept. 27, 1858.

Still at Work!

COACHMAKING AND BLACKSMITHING—The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the Coachmaking and Blacksmithing business in every branch at his establishment in Chambersburg street. He has on hand, and will manufacture to order all kinds of CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, SLEIGHS, Spring Wagons, &c., of the best material, and made by superior workmen. ☞REPAIRING and BLACKSMITHING of all kinds done at reasonable rates, promptly and to the satisfaction of customers.

COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for work at market prices.

☞Persons desiring articles or work in the Coachmaking or Blacksmithing line, are respectfully invited to call on
JOHN L. HOLTZWORTH.
Gettysburg, Jan. 24, '53.

Marble Yard Removed.

THE subscriber having removed his place of business to East York street a short distance below St. James' Church, would announce to the public that he is still prepared to furnish all kinds of work in his line, such as Monuments, Headstones, &c., &c., of every variety of style and finish, with and without bases and sockets, to suit purchasers, and at prices to suit the times. Persons desiring anything in his line will find it a decided advantage to examine his stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
WM. B. MEALS.
Gettysburg, March 21, 1859.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Hon. ROBERT J. FISHER, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district, and DAVID ZIEGLER and ISAAC E. WIERMAN, Esqs., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 25th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred fifty-nine, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday, the 15th day of April next*.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also, they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.
SAMUEL WOLF, *Sheriff*.
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Mar. 18, 1861. tc

Photography

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, executed in the best style known in the art, at C. G. CRANE'S GALLERY, 532 Arch Street, East of Sixth, Philadelphia. LIFE SIZE in Oil and Pastel, Stereoscopic Portraits, Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c., for Cases, Medallions, Pins, Rings, &c. [Nov. 12, 1860. 1y

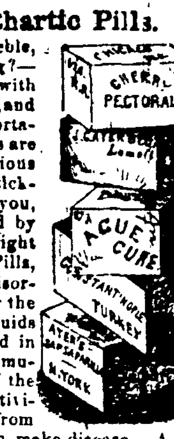
The Bodugger.

THIS wonderful article, just patented, is something *entirely* new, and never before offered to agents, who are wanted everywhere. Full particulars sent *free*. Address
SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.
March 4, 1861. 1y

Henry Hughes,

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER, GETTYSBURG, PA., having just returned from a visit to the Great Eastern, is now supplied with a large assortment of Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Valises, &c. Give me a call.
Aug. 13, 1860.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.



ARE you sick, feeble, and complaining?—Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering, and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly, and many of them surely, cured by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills, will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure.

Statements from leading physicians in some of the principal cities, and from other well known public persons.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St Louis. Feb. 4, 1856.

Dr. Ayer: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her.
ASA MORGRIDGE.

AS A FAMILY PHYSIC.

From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, New Orleans.

Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

HEADACHE, SICK HEADACHE, FOUL STOMACH.

From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore.

Dear Bro. Ayer: I cannot answer you what complaints I have cured with your Pills better than to say all that we ever treat with a purgative medicine. I place great dependence on an effectual cathartic in my daily contest with disease, and believing as I do that your Pills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 1, 1855.

Dr. J. C. Ayer—Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once. Yours with great respect,
ED. W. PREBLE, Cl'k of Steamer Clarion.

BILIOUS DISORDERS—LIVER COMPLAINTS.

From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City.

Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of bilious complaints than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people.

Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., 7th Feb. 1856.

Sir: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed I have seldom found a case of bilious disease so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them. Fraternally yours,
ALONZO BALL, M. D.,
Physician of the Marine Hospital.

DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, RELAX, WORMS.

From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicago.

Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for bilious dysentery and diarrhœa. Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children.

DYSPEPSIA, IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

Dr. Ayer: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

Warsaw, Wyoming co., N. Y., Oct. 24, '55.

Dear Sir: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and purify the fountains of the blood.
JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

CONSTIPATION, COSTIVENESS, SUPPRESSION, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, DROPSY, PARALYSIS, FITS, ETC.

From Dr. J. P. Vaughn, Montreal, Canada.

Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of costiveness. If others of our fraternity have found them as efficacious as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although bad enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe costiveness to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease.

From Mrs. E. Stuart, Physician and Midwife, Boston.

I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the natural secretion when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to cleanse the stomach and expel worms. They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church.

Pulaski House, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, '56.

Honored Sir: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating neuralgic pains, which ended in chronic rheumatism. Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

Senate Chamber, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec. '55.

Dr. Ayer: I have been entirely cured, by your Pills, of Rheumatic Gout—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years.
VINCENT SLIDELL.

☞Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for $1.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

☞Sold by A. D. Buehler, Gettysburg; P. Boblitz, Arendtsville; Paxton & McCreary, Fairfield; P. A. Myers, New Chester; M. Staater, New Oxford; E. Hiteshew, York Springs; and dealers generally.
Sept. 3, 1860. 1yeow

'61. PICKING IS NOW SELLING '61.

OVERCOATS at panic prices,
OVERCOATS at panic prices,
OVERCOATS at panic prices.
DRESS COATS at panic prices,
DRESS COATS at panic prices,
DRESS COATS at panic prices.
PANTALOONS at panic prices,
PANTALOONS at panic prices,
PANTALOONS at panic prices.
VESTS of all kinds at panic prices,
VESTS of all kinds at panic prices,
VESTS of all kinds at panic prices.

Under-shirts, Drawers, Socks, Gloves, Comforts, Gentlemen's Shawls, and Gents' Furnishing Goods of every description. Also, Musical Instruments—Accordeons, Flutes, Fifes, Notions, &c., &c., now being sold very cheap, and at prices to suit the times.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY—CALL SOON.
Jan. 14, 1861.

ENGLISH DAIRY CHEESE, a very fine article, ... [illegible]

Tyson Brothers,

PROPRIETORS of the *EXCELSIOR SKY-LIGHT GALLERY*, GETTYSBURG, PA., take pleasure in announcing to the public that they have removed to their NEW AND EXTENSIVE SKY-LIGHT GALLERY, located on the South side of York street, opposite the Bank, and one door below their old stand.

The building has been erected under their immediate supervision, and neither pains or expense has been spared in rendering their apartments both comfortable and convenient. All the modern improvements have been added to the working department, so that they now possess every facility for the production of first class pictures.

The first premium was awarded them by the Menallen Agricultural Fair for the best Ambrotypes and Photographs.

Pictures of all the various styles, (including Stereoscopic,) made as heretofore; all work executed in the best manner and guarantied to give entire satisfaction. They hope their friends and the public will remember, when they wish pictures taken, that the Excelsior Sky-light Gallery is near them, and that pictures made there are always equal and often superior to those made in large cities. In no instance do they insist upon a sale when they fail to please.

The "Excelsior" is always free to the public, and every one is cordially invited to pay it a visit, when they will have an opportunity to decide of the justness of the patronage and increasing reputation which it enjoys.

☞Ladies will find every convenience for the arrangement of their toilet.

ISAAC G. TYSON, CHAS. J. TYSON,
PHOTOGRAPHERS.
Jan. 21, 1861.

Dr. Esenwein's

TAR AND WOOD NAPTHA

PECTORAL,

is the best Medicine in the world for the Cure of Coughs and Colds, Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, Difficulty in Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Diptheria,

and for the relief of patients in the advanced stages of Consumption, together with all Diseases of the Throat and Chest, and which predispose to Consumption.

It is peculiarly adapted to the radical cure of Asthma.

Being prepared by a practical Physician and Druggist, and one of great experience in the cure of the various diseases to which the human frame is liable.

It is offered to the afflicted with the greatest confidence.

Try it and be convinced that it is invaluable in the cure of Bronchial affections. *Price 50 cents per bottle.*

☞Prepared only by
DR. A. ESENWEIN & CO.,
Druggists and Chemists,
N. W. cor. Ninth & Poplar Sts., PHILADELPHIA.

☞Sold by every respectable Druggist and Dealer in Medicines throughout the State.
April 2, 1860. 1y

Norbeck & Martin,

HAVE just received from the city the largest stock of GROCERIES they have ever offered to the public—Sugars, Syrups, Coffees, Teas, Rice, Cheese, Fish, Salt, Spices, &c., &c., embracing all varieties, at all prices, the lowest the market will afford. Also Brooms, Brushes, and Notions; Tar, Oils, Candles, &c., in short, everything to be found in a first class Grocery and Variety Store.

The Flour and Feed business is continued with a steady increase. The highest market prices paid and the smallest profits asked. The public are invited to give us a call and see for themselves. NORBECK & MARTIN,
Corner of Baltimore and High streets.
May 21, 1860.

Hat. Boot. Shoe.

MORE NEW GOODS AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT.—The undersigned have just received a fresh supply of Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c. Also, have a good supply of Saddles and Harness, Bridles, Collars, &c.

Shoes and Boots of all kinds made to order by first-rate workmen, and on short notice.—Home-made work always on hand. Prices low for cash. COBEAN & CULP.
Nov. 19, 1860.

Something New

IN GETTYSBURG.—The undersigned informs the citizens of the town and county, that he has commenced the BAKING business, on a large scale, in York street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Wattles's Hotel, where he will try to deserve, and hopes to receive, a liberal patronage. BREAD, ROLLS, CAKES, CRACKERS, PRETZELS, &c., &c., baked every day, (Sundays excepted,) all of the best quality, and sold at the lowest living profits. Cracker-baking in all its branches is largely carried on, and orders to any amount, from this and adjoining counties, supplied at the shortest notice. Having erected a large and commodious bake-house and secured the best workman and the most approved machinery, he is prepared to do a heavy business.
VALENTINE SAUPEE.
July 25, 1859.

Removal.

NEW SALOON.—GEO. F. ECKENRODE has removed his Oyster establishment to the splendid new Saloon in Jacobs & Bro's. Building, on the North side of Chambersburg street, where he will at all times be prepared to serve up the best of OYSTERS, in every style. By keeping a good article, he expects to receive a *liberal share of public patronage*. TURTLE SOUP, CHICKEN, BEEF TONGUE, PIG'S FEET, TRIPE, BOILED and FRIED EGGS, ICE CREAM, BIRDS, &c., in their season. A nice glass of ALE or LAGER can always be had.—Come and try me. G. F. ECKENRODE.
April 2, 1860.

Handsome Women.

TO THE LADIES.—HUNT'S "BLOOM OF ROSES." A rich and elegant color for the cheeks or lips. IT WILL NOT WASH OR RUB OFF, and when once applied, remains durable for years. The tint is so rich and natural, that the closest scrutiny fails to detect its use. Can be removed by lemon juice and will not injure the skin. This is a new preparation, used by the celebrated Court Beauties of London and Paris. Mailed free, in bottles, with directions for use, for $1.00.

HUNT'S "COURT TOILET POWDER," imparts a *dazzling whiteness to the complexion*, and is unlike anything else used for this purpose. Mailed free for 50 Cents.

HUNT'S "BRITISH BALM," removes tan, freckles, sunburn and all eruptions of the skin. Mailed free for 50 Cents.

HUNT'S "IMPERIAL POMADE," for the hair strengthens and improves its growth, keeps it from falling off, and is warranted TO MAKE THE HAIR CURL. Mailed free for $1.00.

HUNT'S "PEARL BEAUTIFIER," for the teeth and gums, cleanses and whitens the teeth, hardens the gums, purifies the breath effectually, PRESERVES THE TEETH AND PREVENTS TOOTH-ACHE. Mailed free for $1.00.

HUNT'S "BRIDAL WREATH PERFUME," a double extract of orange blossoms and cologne. Mailed free for $1.00. This exquisite perfume was first used by the Princess Royal of England, on her marriage. Messrs. Hunt & Co. presented the Princess with an elegant case of Perfumery, (in which all of the above articles were included) in handsome cut glass with gold stoppers, valued at $1500, particulars of which appeared in the public prints.

All the above articles sent Free, by express, for $5.00. Cash can either accompany the order, or be paid to the express agent on delivery of goods.
HUNT & CO.,
Perfumers to the Queen.
Regent St., London, and 77 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.

For Sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.
☞The Trade Supplied. [Oct. 15, '60. 1y

Flour, Groceries, &c.

I HAVE constantly on hand, FLOUR, Corn and Buckwheat MEALS, Hommony, Soup Beans, Dried Fruit, and Pickels; SUGARS, COFFEES, Teas, Syrups, N. O. Molasses, (new crop, at 50 cents per gallon, the very best kind for baking,) English Cheese, and every other article usually kept in a Flour and Grocery Store. Give me a call. WM. GILLESPIE.
Gettysburg Dec. 31 1860 9m*

Great Reduction

IN prices of plain and figured French Merinoes, all-wool Delaines in neat and medium styles, union Cashmeres, and Delaines in great variety, Satin Travers, Poil de Shivers, and a nice lot of union Plaids. All the above will be sold at LOW PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. Call soon. J. L. SCHICK.
Jan. 21, 1861.

Gettysburg

BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM, S. E. Corner of Centre Square.—The public are respectfully requested to bear in mind that at this Store may be found a large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of the best material.

The subscriber, having just returned from *Philadelphia*, where he *selected with care* and upon the best terms, a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, his stock is now full and complete and he flatters himself that he can please the most fastidious. Call and examine my stock. Custom made Boots and Shoes always on hand. R. F. McILHENY.
Oct. 22, 1860.

Tinning! Tinning!

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally, that he has opened a new Tinning establishment in Chambersburg street, directly opposite Christ Church. He will manufacture, and keep constantly on hand, every variety of TIN-WARE, PRESSED and JAPAN-WARE, and will always be ready to do REPAIRING.

ROOFING and SPOUTING also done in the best manner. Prices moderate, and no effort spared to render full satisfaction. A share of the public's patronage is solicited.
A. P. BAUGHER.
Gettysburg, June 18, 1860. 1y

T. E. Cook & Sons

HAVE established a Depot at Maj. JOHN SCOTT'S, in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg. Fine thrifty Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants, carefully transplanted there for sale.

☞Call and see them—satisfaction warranted. [Nov. 12, 1860. tf

Hardware & Grocery

STORE.—The subscribers still have a splendid assortment of HARDWARE & GROCERIES, at their old established stand in Baltimore street.

They have just returned from the Cities with an immense stock of Goods—consisting, in part, of

BUILDING MATERIALS, such as Nails, Screws, Hinges, Bolts, Locks, Glass, etc., etc.

TOOLS, including Edge Tools of every description, Saws, Planes, Chisels, Gouges, Braces and Bits, Augers, Squares, Guages, Hammers, etc., etc.

BLACKSMITHS will find Anvils, Vices, Rasps, Files, Horse-shoes, Horse-shoe Nails, etc. with them, very cheap.

COACH FINDINGS, such as Cloth, Canvas, Damask, Fringes, Cotton, Moss, Oil-cloth, Springs, Axles, Hobs, Spokes, Felloes, Bows, Poles, Shafts, etc., etc.

SHOE FINDINGS—Tampico, Brush and French Morocco, Linings, Bindings, Pegs, Lasts, Boot-trees, etc., with a general assortment of Shoemaker's Tools.

CABINET-MAKER'S TOOLS—a general assortment; also, Varnish, Knobs, etc., etc.

HOUSEKEEPERS will also find a large assortment of Knives and Forks, Britannia, Albata and Silver Plated Table and Tea Spoons, Candlesticks, Waiters, Shovels and Tongs, Sad-irons, Enameled and Brass Kettles, Pans, Tubs, Buckets, Churns, Carpeting, etc., etc.

Also, a general assortment of Forged and Rolled IRON, of all sizes and kinds, Cast, Shear, and Blister Steel, which they will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

GROCERIES—a full and general assortment, such as Crushed, Pulverized, Clarified, and Brown Sugars, New Orleans, West Indies, and Sugar-house Molasses and Syrups, Coffee, Spices, Chocolate, fine, coarse, and dairy Salt, Linseed, Fish and Sperm Oil, Turpentine, Fish, etc.

A full assortment of Lead and Zinc, dry and in oil, also Fire-proof Paints; in fact, almost every article in the Hardware, Coach Finding, Shoe Finding, House-Keeping, Blacksmith, Cabinet-makers, Painters, and Grocery line—all of which they are determined to sell as low for cash as any house out of the City.
JOEL B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.
Gettysburg, Dec. 24, 1860. tf

Sower, Barnes & Co.,

BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS, 37 North Third st., Lower Side, above Market, PHILADELPHIA, invite the attention of Teachers, Booksellers and Country Merchants to their very large Stock of School Books, published in this and other cities, together with Miscellaneous and Blank Books, Paper and Stationery generally. S. B. & Co. are publishers of many Popular Works, among which are the following:

THE SERIES OF NORMAL ARITHMETICS,

By Edward Brooks, A. M., Professor of Mathematics in Pennsylvania State Normal School. Whatever helps the student to a THOROUGH UNDERSTANDING of his study *unassisted* by his Teacher, acts as a powerful stimulant upon him, while it releases the Teacher from the labor of making explanations which would be unnecessary with a more perfect Text Book.

The series above named has been published but a short time, and yet within a few months, without advertising or puffing, the demand amounts to almost one hundred thousand copies. Some of their advantages may be briefly stated, as follows:

1. They contain more new matter than any similar series.

2. They exhibit a number of new arithmetical solutions to problems that have heretofore been confined to Algebra.

3. The matter is arranged more philosophically than in others, and is therefore better adapted for instruction.

4. No subjects or phrases, signs or figures, are introduced in lessons previous to those in which they are fully explained, and the pupil is thus led along without the necessity of frequent and troublesome explanations on the part of the teacher. Very few elementary works have this merit.

5. New modes of Teaching are suggested throughout the series, and under the name of "Social Arithmetic," curious and interesting problems are introduced, which may be used with advantage in wakening up the attention, and sharpening the faculties of the school.

The key is not only what its title imports, but it is also a complete treatise on the art of teaching Mental Arithmetic; being filled with hints useful to the Teacher.

The everyday practical value of Mental Arithmetic to every one who receives or pays money, if only for the daily necessaries of life, is now universally admitted. It therefore becomes imperative upon teachers to practice the best method of teaching it.

The books are beautifully printed on thick white paper, and neatly and tastefully bound. Their prices are as follows:

Normal Primary Arithmetic,..................15 cents.
Normal Mental Arithmetic,...................25 "
Key to Mental Arithmetic......................25 "

A very liberal deduction to Teachers, and those who buy in quantities. Single copies sent to Teachers by Mail, on receipt of one-third of the above prices to pre-pay postage.

SANDER'S SERIES OF READERS,

Consisting of Primer, 12½ cents; Speller, 15 cents; First Reader, 15 cents; Second, 30 cents; Third, 40 cents; Fourth, 66 cents; Fifth, 75 cents; High School, 88 cents; Young Ladies, 88 cents; and Sander's New Speaker, $1,00; elegantly printed, beautifully illustrated, substantially bound, and sold at lower prices than any other Series of Readers.

WHITE'S COPY BOOKS,

By T. Kirk White, President of Pennsylvania Commercial College. The writing is beautiful yet simple, practical and easily taught, the system being founded on natural habits and principles. The sale has become very large and is increasing. They afford a liberal profit to dealers.

PELTON'S OUTLINE MAPS.

This series of Six Superb Maps is now adopted in almost every school of note in the Union, where Geography is taught, and has no equal.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY has been introduced upon the Hemisphere Maps, all its details having been so arranged as to present a most gorgeous appearance, while they do not interfere with each other or the subjects usually shown upon Maps, and are easily taught and understood by Teacher and Pupil. Price $25 for full set of six Maps, or $10 for set of Hemisphere Maps alone.
Oct. 22, 1860. 6m

John W. Tipton,

FASHIONABLE BARBER, North-east corner of the Diamond, (next door to McClellan's Hotel,) Gettysburg, Pa., where he can at all times be found ready to attend to all business in his line. He has also excellent assistance and will ensure satisfaction. Give him a call. [Dec. 3, 1860.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN

Gin as a Remedial Agent.

THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT, especially designed for the use of the *Medical Profession* and the *Family*, having superceded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," etc., is now endorsed by all of the prominent physicians, chemists and connoisseurs, as possessing all of those *intrinsic* medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD and PURE Gin. Put up in quart bottles and sold by all druggists, grocers, etc.

A. M. BININGER & CO.,
(Established in 1778.) Sole Proprietors,
No. 19 Broad street, N. Y.

For sale by FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.—W. W. & H. SMITH, and all of the prominent Wholesale Druggists in Philadelphia.
Oct. 15, 1860. 1y

Gettysburg Foundry.

THE subscriber, having purchased the Foundry of Messrs. Zorbaugh, Sheat & Co., (formerly Warrens' Foundry,) has commenced business, and is now prepared to offer to the public a larger assortment of Machinery than has heretofore been offered, such as THRESHING MACHINES, Clover Hullers, Fodders Cutters, Corn Shellers, and Morgan's late improved Horse Rake. Also, STOVES, such as Cook Stoves, three different kinds; and five different sizes of Ten-plate Stoves. Likewise Mill and Saw-mill Castings, and all kinds of Turning in iron or Wood.

☞REPAIRING of all kinds on Machinery and Castings will be done to order on short notice. Patterns made to order; Plough Castings ready made; PLOUGHS, such as Seyler, Witherow, Plocher, Woodcock, and many others not mentioned here; and eight different kinds of IRON FENCING, for Cemeteries, Porches or Yards.

Also, Mortising Machines, one of the best now in use. This machine works with a lever by hand; any little boy can manage it.

Call and examine our stock; no doubt but what we can please. Persons ought to see it their advantage to buy machinery of any kind at home, where it is manufactured, so that they can very easily get any part replaced or repaired.
DAVID STERNER.
Gettysburg, Feb. 13, 1860.

Cancer Institute.

AFTER many years of successful practice, DR. KELLING still desires to do good to the afflicted. He continues to cure all kinds of CANCERS, TUMORS, WENS, SCROFULA, or KING'S EVIL, SORES, &c., if curable, without cutting or poison. He does not confine himself merely to the cure of the above diseases, but will treat all others with success.—Patients will be visited, if desired, a reasonable distance. Persons desiring to visit Dr. K. will please stop at the Railroad Hotel in Mechanicsburg, where they will be directed to his residence. For all particulars write—state diseases plainly. Enclose a postage stamp to prepay answer. Address Dr. C. L. KELLING, Mechanicsburg, Cumberland co., Pa.
Oct. 15, 1860. 6m

Town Property

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at Private Sale the Property in which he now resides, situate in East Middle street, Gettysburg, adjoining S. R. Tipton on the west and Mrs. McElroy on the east, with an alley in the rear. THE HOUSE is a two-story Frame, Weatherboarded, with Back-building; a well of water, with a pump in it, at the door; and a variety of fruit, such as apples, pears, peaches, apricots, cherries, and grapes, all the most choice.
ZACHARIAH MYERS.
Nov. 12, 1860. tf

Change of Time.

GETTYSBURG RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Nov. 26, 1860, the Morning Train will leave Gettysburg at 7.40 A. M., with passengers for all the connections, North and South, on the Northern Central Railway, and return about 1.20 P. M. The afternoon Train will leave Gettysburg at 2.45, P. M.; but passengers by this Train can go no farther than Hanover the same evening. Returning will reach Gettysburg about 5.15 P. M., with passengers from Harrisburg, Philadelphia, &c. By this arrangement persons from the country, near the line of the Railroad, having business to transact in Gettysburg, can take the noon Train up and have nearly two hours in Gettysburg, and return in the Afternoon Train.
R. McCURDY, President.
Nov. 26, 1860.

Howard Association,

PHILADELPHIA.—A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *Pres't.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Sec'y.*
Jan. 7, 1861. 1y

Pay Up!

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm name of DANNER & ZIEGLER, Jrs., having been dissolved, they hereby give notice *to all persons* indebted to them, by Note or Book Account, to call and settle the same before the first day of January next, at which time their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.
HENRY B. DANNER,
WAYBRIGHT ZIEGLER.
Nov 2, 1860.

Grain! Grain!

THE subscriber still continues purchasing all kinds of PRODUCE, at his old stand on Chambersburg street, viz:—FLOUR, WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, SEEDS, &c., for which the highest market prices will be given.

☞I will also continue my GROCERY and VARIETY STORE, and will keep constantly on hand Groceries, Salt, Oil, Fish, Cedar-ware, Dry Goods, Confections, Plaster, Guano, &c.—The public are invited to call, as I am determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest.
JOHN SCOTT.
Gettysburg, Aug. 6, 1860.

1860. Fall and Winter Goods. 1860.

THE subscriber, having just returned from the Eastern Cities with a large and splendid assortment of HATS and CAPS, would respectfully call the attention of purchasers to the same. His stock of Hats is full and complete, consisting in part of Men's fashionable and handsome No. 1 Silk Hats, Dress Hats, Soft Hats, high, low and medium depth of crown, Cloth and Glazed Caps, Plush and Plush Trimmed Caps, for men and boys, Fancy Hats and Caps for Children, together with a good assortment of Wool Hats, all of which will be sold at very low prices for cash. Also, a fine assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Black and Brown Vernon Hats, Felt Hats, &c.
R. F. McILHENY.
Oct. 22, 1860.

Removals.

THE undersigned, being the authorized person to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery, hopes that such as contemplate the removal of the remains of deceased relatives or friends will avail themselves of this season of the year to have it done. Removals made with promptness—terms low, and no effort spared to please.
PETER THORN,
March 11, '60. Keeper of the Cemetery.

Groceries, Notions, &c.

THE undersigned has opened a Grocery and Notion Store, in Baltimore street, nearly opposite the Court House, Gettysburg, where the public will constantly find, selling cheap as the cheapest, SUGARS, Syrups, Molasses, Coffees, Teas, Rice, Cheese, Spices of all kinds, Mackerel, Chocolate, Brooms and Brushes; Fresh Butter and Eggs, Ground Coffee, Essence of Coffee, Scotch Herring, Candles, Soaps, Salt; Tobacco, Segars, Snuff; Confections, all kinds of Nuts, Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Bread, Crackers, Cakes of different kinds; Shoe and Stove Polish; Fancy Goods, Muslins, Ginghams, Cotton Bats, Wadding, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Pins, Needles, Clothes Pins, Buttons, with Notions of all kinds. A share of the public's patronage is respectfully solicited.
LYDIA C. NORBECK.
Nov. 19, 1860. tf

Hanover Branch Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Passenger Trains run as follows:

FIRST TRAIN leaves Hanover at 8.45, A. M., with Passengers for Baltimore, York, Harrisburg, Columbia and Philadelphia.

SECOND TRAIN leaves Hanover at 2, P. M., with Passengers for Baltimore and Intermediate points.

EXTRA TRAIN every Tuesday and Saturday leaves Hanover at 4, P. M., with Passengers for York, Harrisburg, &c., returning with Passengers from Baltimore.

Through Tickets are issued to Philadelphia, Columbia, Harrisburg, Williamsport, Reading, Baltimore, York, Wrightsville and all other principal way points on the line of the Northern Central Railway.
D. E. TRONE, Ticket Agent.

DOMESTICS, Tickings, Checks, Flannels, &c., cheap at Fahnestocks'. We have also a MUSLIN branded with our own name, to which we invite especial attention, as it excels by far, any ever offered in this market for the price.

Great Work on the Horse.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES: by ROBERT JENNINGS, V. S., Professor of Pathology and Operative Surgery in the Veterinary College of Philadelphia, etc., etc.

Will Tell You Of the Origin, History and distinctive traits of the various breeds of European, Asiatic, African and American Horses, with the physical formation and peculiarities of the animal, and how to ascertain his age by the number and condition of his teeth; illustrated with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

Will Tell You Of Breeding, Breaking, Stabling, Feeding, Grooming, Shoeing, and the general management of the horse, with the best modes of administering medicine, also, how to treat Biting, Kicking, Rearing, Shying, Stumbling, Crib Biting, Restlessness, and other vices to which he is subject; with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

Will Tell You Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Strangles, Sore Throat, Distemper, Catarrh, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Broken Wind, Chronic Cough, Roaring and Whistling, Lampas, Sore Mouth and Ulcers, and Decayed Teeth, with other diseases of the Mouth and Respiratory Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

Will Tell You Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Worms, Bots, Colic, Strangulation, Stony Concretions, Ruptures, Palsy, Diarrhœa, Jaundice, Hepatirrhœa, Bloody Urine, Stones in the Kidneys and Bladder, Inflammation, and other diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Urinary Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

Will Tell You Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Bone, Blood and Bog Spavin, Ring-bone, Sweenie, Strains, Broken Knees, Wind Galls, Founder, Sole Bruise and Gravel, Cracked Hoofs, Scratches, Canker, Thrush, and Corns; also, of Megrims, Vertigo, Epilepsy, Staggers, and other diseases of the Feet, Legs, and Head.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

Will Tell You Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Fistula, Poll Evil, Glanders, Farcy, Scarlet Fever, Mange, Surfeit, Locked Jaw, Rheumatism, Cramp, Galls, Diseases of the Eye and Heart, &c., &c., and how to manage Castration, Bleeding, Trephinning, Roweling, Firing, Hernia, Amputation, Tapping, and other surgical operations.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

Will Tell You Of Rarey's Method of taming Horses; how to Approach, Halter, or Stable a Colt; how to accustom a horse to strange sounds and sights, and how to Bit, Saddle, Ride, and Break him to Harness; also, the form and law of WARRANTY. The whole being the result of more than fifteen years' careful study of the habits, peculiarities, wants and weaknesses of this noble and useful animal.

The book contains 384 pages, appropriately illustrated by nearly One Hundred Engravings. It is printed in a clear and open type, and will be forwarded to any address, postage paid, on receipt of price, half bound, $1,00, or, in cloth, extra, $1.25.

$1.000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above, and other popular works of ours. Our inducements to all such are exceedingly liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher,
No. 617 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Nov. 26, 1860. 6m

The People's Cook Book.

MODERN COOKERY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.—By Miss ELIZA ACTON.—Carefully Revised by Mrs. S. J. Hale.

It Tells You How to choose all kinds of Meats, Poultry, and Game, with all the various and most approved modes of dressing and cooking Beef and Pork; also the best and simplest way of salting, pickling and curing the same.

It Tells You All the various and most approved modes of dressing, cooking, and boning Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Poultry, and Game of all kinds, with the different Dressings, Gravies, and Stuffings appropriate to each.

It Tells You How to choose, clean, and preserve Fish of all kinds, and how to sweeten it when tainted; also all the various and most approved modes of cooking, with the different Dressings, Sauces, and Flavorings appropriate to each.

It Tells You All the various and most approved modes of preparing over fifty different kinds of Meat, Fish, Fowl, Game, and Vegetable Soups, Broths, and Stews, with the Relishes and Seasonings appropriate to each.

It Tells You All the various and most approved modes of cooking Vegetables of every description, also how to prepare Pickles, Catsups and Curries of all kinds, Potted Meats, Fish, Game, Mushrooms, &c.

It Tells You All the various and most approved modes of preparing and cooking all kinds of Plain and Fancy Pastry, Puddings, Omelettes, Fritters, Cakes, Confectionery, Preserves, Jellies, and Sweet Dishes of every description.

It Tells You All the various and most approved modes of making Bread, Rusks, Muffins, and Biscuit, the best method of preparing Coffee, Chocolate, and Tea, and how to make Syrups, Cordials, and Wines of various kinds.

It Tells You How to set out and ornament a Table, how to Carve all kinds of Fish, Flesh or Fowl, and in short, how to so simplify the whole Art of Cooking as to bring the choicest luxuries of the table within everybody's reach.

The book contains 418 pages, and upwards of twelve hundred Recipes, all of which are the results of actual experience, having been fully and carefully tested under the personal superintendence of the writers. It is printed in a clear and open type, is illustrated with appropriate engravings, and will be forwarded to any address, neatly bound, and postage paid, on receipt of the price, $1,00, or in cloth, extra, $1.25.

$1.000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above work, our inducements to all such being very liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher,
No. 617 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Nov. 26, 1860. 6m

Prof. L. Miller's

HAIR INVIGORATOR.—An Effective, Safe and Economical Compound.

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR to its original color without dyeing, and preventing the Hair from turning gray.

FOR PREVENTING BALDNESS, and curing it, when there is the least particle of vitality or recuperative energy remaining.

FOR REMOVING SCURF AND DANDRUFF, and all cutaneous affections of the Scalp.

FOR BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR, imparting to it an unequalled gloss and brilliancy, making it soft and silky in its texture and causing it to curl readily.

The great celebrity and the increasing demand for this unequalled preparation, convince the proprietor that one trial is only necessary to satisfy a discerning public of its superior qualities over any other preparation at present in use. It cleanses the head and scalp from dandruff and other cutaneous diseases, causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, and gives it a rich, soft, glossy and flexible appearance, and also where the hair is loosening and thinning, it will give strength and vigor to the roots, and restore the growth to those parts which have become bald, causing it to yield a fresh covering of hair.

There are hundreds of ladies and gentlemen in New York who have had their hair restored by the use of this Invigorator, when all other preparations had failed. L. M. has in his possession letters innumerable testifying to the above facts, from persons of the highest respectability. It will effectually prevent the hair from turning gray until the latest period of life; and in cases where the hair has already changed its color, the use of the Invigorator will with certainty restore it to its original hue, giving it a dark, glossy appearance. As a perfume for the toilet and a Hair Restorative it is particularly recommended, having an agreeable fragrance; and the great facilities it affords in dressing the hair, which, when moist with the Invigorator can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls—hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article which none ought to be without, as the price places it within the reach of all, being

ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

per bottle, to be had at all respectable druggists and perfumers.

L. MILLER would call the attention of Parents and Guardians to the use of his Invigorator, in cases where the children's hair inclines to be weak. The use of it lays the foundation for a good head of hair, as it removes any impurities that may have become connected with the scalp, the removal of which is necessary both for the health of the child, and the future appearance of its hair.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the fac simile of LOUIS MILLER being on the outer wrapper; also, L. MILLER'S HAIR INVIGORATOR, N. Y., blown in the glass.

Wholesale Depot, 56 Dey St., and sold by all the principal Merchants and Druggists throughout the world.

Liberal discount to purchasers by the quantity.

☞I also desire to present to the American public my NEW AND IMPROVED INSTANTANEOUS LIQUID HAIR DYE which after years of scientific experimenting I have brought to perfection. It dyes Black or Brown instantly without injury to the Hair or Skin—warranted the best article of the kind in existence. PRICE, ONLY 50 CENTS. Depot, 56 Dey Street, New York.
Oct. 29, 1860. 1y

Dr. Mott's

CHALYBEATE RESTORATIVE
PILLS OF IRON.

An aperient and Stomachic preparation of IRON purified of Oxygen and Carbon by combustion in Hydrogen. Sanctioned by the highest Medical Authorities, both in Europe and the United States, and prescribed in their practice.

The experience of thousands daily proves that no preparation of Iron can be compared with it. Impurities of the blood, depression of vital energy, pale and otherwise sickly complexions indicate its necessity in almost every conceivable case.

Innoxious in all maladies in which it has been tried it has proved absolutely curative in each of the following complaints, viz:

In Debility, Nervous Affections, Emaciation, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Incipient Consumption, Scrofulous Tuberculosis, Salt Rheum, Mismenstruation, Whites, Chlorosis, Liver Complaints, Chronic Headaches, Rheumatism, Intermittent Fevers, Pimples on the Face, &c.

In cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, whether the result of acute disease, or of the continued diminution of nervous and muscular energy from chronic complaints, one trial of this restorative has proved successful to an extent which no description nor written attestation would render credible. Invalids so long bedridden as to have become forgotten in their own neighborhoods, have suddenly re-appeared in the busy world as if just returned from protracted travel in a distant land. Some very signal instances of this kind are attested of female sufferers, emaciated victims of apparent marasmus, sanguineous exhaustion, critical changes, and that complication of nervous and dyspeptic aversion to air and exercise for which the physician has no name.

In NERVOUS AFFECTIONS of all kinds, and for reasons familiar to medical men, the operation of this preparation of iron must necessarily be salutary, for, unlike the old oxides, it is vigorously tonic, without being exciting and overheating; and gently, regularly aperient, even in the most obstinate cases of costiveness without ever being a gastric purgative, or inflicting a disagreeable sensation.

It is this latter property, among others, which makes it so remarkably effectual and permanent a remedy for *Piles*, upon which it also appears to exert a distinct and specific action, by dispersing the local tendency which forms them.

In DYSPEPSIA, innumerable as are its causes, a single box of these Chalybeate Pills has often sufficed for the most habitual cases, including the attendant Costiveness.

In unchecked DIARRHŒA, even when advanced to DYSENTERY, confirmed, emaciating, and apparently malignant, the effects have been equally decisive and astonishing.

In the local pains, loss of flesh and strength, debilitating cough, and remittent hectic, which generally indicate INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, this remedy has allayed the alarm of friends and physicians, in several very gratifying and interesting instances.

In SCROFULOUS TUBERCULOSIS, this medicated iron has had far more than the good effect of the most cautiously balanced preparations of iodine, without any of their well known liabilities.

The attention of females cannot be too confidently invited to this remedy and restorative, in the cases peculiarly affecting them.

In RHEUMATISM, both chronic and inflammatory—in the latter, however, more decidedly—it has been invariably well reported, both as alleviating pain and reducing the swellings and stiffness of the joints and muscles.

In INTERMITTENT FEVERS it must necessarily be a great remedy and energetic restorative, and its progress in the new settlements of the West, will probably be one of high renown and usefulness.

No remedy has ever been discovered in the whole history of medicine, which exerts such prompt, happy, and fully restorative effects.—Good appetite, complete digestion, rapid acquisition of strength, with an unusual disposition for active and cheerful exercise, immediately follow its use.

Put up in neat flat metal boxes containing 50 pills, price 50 cents per box; for sale by druggists and dealers. Will be sent free to any address on receipt of the price. All letters, orders, etc., should be addressed to
R. B. LOCKE & CO., General Agents,
Oct. 15, 1860. 1y 20 Cedar St., N. Y.

New Fall and Winter

CLOTHING, for Men and Boys, with every article of wearing apparel in that line, together with Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Carpet Sacks, Double Barrel Guns and Pistols, Revolvers, and a splendid article of the improved and celebrated Colt's Revolver, with all the necessary fixtures to it. Buffalo Robes and Over Shoes, India Rubber Over Coats and Leggings, Hosiery, &c., Guitars, Fiddles, Flutes and Fifes, Jewelry and Watches, together with many other useful articles, all of which will sold VERY CHEAP. You ask where? Why, at SAMSON'S, where every one can buy good and cheap goods. *That's the spot.* The old County Building, N. E. Corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg, Oct. 15, 1860.

MILLINERS and others will find a good assortment of Ribbons, Flowers, Plumes, Ruches, &c., at the cheap store of
A. SCOTT & SON.

The Compiler.

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

43d Year. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1861. No. 28.

TERMS.

The COMPILER is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAHLE, at $1 75 per annum if paid strictly IN ADVANCE—$2 00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

OFFICE in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wamplers' Tinning Establishment —"COMPILER PRINTING OFFICE" on the sign.

Jury List---April Term.

GRAND JURY.

Conowago—John Busbey, Sr.
Freedom—Henry Heagy.
Gettysburg—George C. Crass.
Liberty—John Welty.
Mountpleasant—Emanuel Smith, Lewis Will.
Union—John Spangler, Sr.
Cumberland—Charles B. Polley, David W. Horner.
Hamilton—Henry Wolf, Martin Getz.
Berwick tp.—Jacob Hull.
Germany—Sylvester Hainer.
Latimore—Israel Flohr.
Reading—John Bosserman, Andrew J. Brough.
Straban—Samuel Freeman, David Lockheart.
Huntington—Thomas E. Gardner.
Franklin—John Cole.
Mountjoy—Michael Fiscel.
Berwick bor.—Francis Strubinger.
Oxford—Henry Wiest.
Hamiltonban—David B. Blythe.

GENERAL JURY.

Oxford—John Stock, Franklin Heltzel
Conowago—Emanuel Keller, Levi Kindig.
Cumberland—Cornelius Dougherty, Isaac Deardorff.
Franklin—Samuel Eicholtz, Jacob McIlhenny, Samuel Lohr, James Linn.
Gettysburg—Geo. F. Eckenrode, Samuel G. Cook, Wm. H. Culp, Solomon Welty.
Tyrone—Daniel Delap, Jonas Starner, Solomon Sterner.
Hamilton—Daniel Baker, Henry King.
Reading—Charles E Kuhn.
Liberty—Samuel Krise, William Seabrooks.
Mountjoy—John Maring, John Trostle
Hamiltonban—Jacob L. Firor, Isaac Robinson, Rufus C. Swope, Isaac Herbert.
Union—George Finger, Jacob M. Bollinger.
Mountpleasant—Alexander Young, Jacob Melhorn.
Straban—Edward Moritz.
Latimore—John W. Fickle, Joel Griest.
Butler—William Slaybaugh, Jacob Peters, Geo. Group.
Huntington—Daniel Beltman, George Gardner, Jonas Johns, George Bowers.
Germany—Jacob Klunk.
Menallen—Charles M. Stewart, William Yeatts, Jacob Pitzer.
Berwick tp.—John Elder.
Berwick bor.—Edward Sourbeer.

March 18, 1861.

Gettysburg

FEMALE INSTITUTE.—The Summer Session of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, THE 15TH OF APRIL NEXT. For particulars inquire at the residence of Rev. D. EYSTER. [March 25, 1861. 4t

Only One Dollar Each!

10,000 BEAUTIFUL STEEL PLATE ENGRAVINGS OF THE LORD'S PRAYER FOR SALE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY GIVEN AWAY!—The idea of representing the Lord's Prayer by an engraving, and of ornamenting and arranging it in such a manner as to produce at once a model of neatness and taste, was conceived and carried out by ORMSBY, the celebrated Bank Note Engraver, of New York City. It commences with exquisitely executed words of "Our Father," and then follow in succession the other parts of the prayer, every phrase of which is engraved in the most elegant and tasteful manner. Near the bottom of the picture in a superbly executed head of OUR SAVIOR, and encircling the upper part of the engraving are ten angels, each bearing one of the TEN COMMANDMENTS. The engraving received the most unqualified praise from the religious community, as there is nothing of a sectarian character about it, having been recommended by Clergymen of all denominations. As an ornament it is one of the most splendid ever published in this country, and is destined to take the place of a poorer class of engravings. The size of the plate is 20 by 28 inches, and is unquestionably the cheapest engraving ever offered in this country.

Who that loves art—who delights to study a fine engraving—who that would receive the impressions which such a work is calculated to impart, would fail to secure a copy when the price is ONLY ONE DOLLAR, with the chance of securing for the sum, in addition, a permanent home or another valuable gift?

As a work of art this valuable and beautiful engraving is worth more than the Dollar asked for it, as will readily be acknowledged on an inspection of it; but the subscribers intend to make a Gift Distribution to purchasers of the engravings, of valuable presents, as follows:

1 House and Lot in York Borough,
2 Buggies, (Quinn & Palmer's make, warranted,)
1 Rockaway,
2 Building Lots in York Borough,
1,000 Valuable Books,
50 bbls. Flour, (warranted,)
1,000 Gold Gilt Frames to suit Engraving of the Lord's Prayer,
500 Steel Plate Engravings Birth of Christ,
Magnificent Looking Glasses,
Gold and Silver Watches,
All kinds of Jewelry, embracing Cameos, Florentine, Mosaic, Gold Stone, &c., &c.

A Gift worth from 50 cents to $500 00 with each engraving sold.

When the engravings are all sold a meeting of the purchasers will be called at Washington Hall, York, Pa., when the Gifts named above will be distributed in such manner as the purchasers may determine. The purchasers selecting a committee of disinterested persons to make the awards in such manner as they may designate.

The proprietors, from the favorable manner in which this Gift Enterprise has been received, and the number of engravings already sold, hope to be able to have the amount disposed of by the 1st of July, ensuing, and when all are sold they will notify the purchasers, and have the distribution of the Gifts proceeded with.

This engraving has received the commendation of the Reverend Clergy, our first citizens, and indeed of all classes, who enter into it with spirit.

AUSTIN & WEHRLY.
J. M. AUSTIN. GEORGE WEHRLY.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

We invite attention to some of the recommendations:

From Rev. C. W. Thompson, Rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, York, Pa.

Messrs. Austin & Wehrly:—The engraving of the "*Lord's Prayer*" which is now offered for sale by Messrs. Austin & Wehrly of this Borough is "got up" with much taste and beauty, and ought to recommend *itself* to public attention—anything that will keep that noble compostion before the mind and memory is likely to do good. The work seems to me only to require examination in order to be admired, and I can but hope that the gentlemen who have in hand its distribution at so moderate a rate, will be abundantly successful in their undertaking. C. W. THOMPSON.

From the Rev. F. F. Hagen, Pastor of the Moravian Church, York, Pa.

York, Pa., Feb. 20, 1861.

Messrs. Austin & Wehrly:—Having had the pleasure of inspecting Messrs. Austin & Wehrly's splendid engraving of the *Lord's Prayer*, I would cordially recommend it to the favorable attention of their friends at York and elsewhere. It is not only a beautiful ornament for the dwelling of every Christian family, but also a useful and edifying acquisition for Sunday schools and similar benevolent institutions.

F. F. HAGEN.

☞Editors or Publishers of papers giving this advertisement 6 insertions, will be entitled to an Engraving and Ticket, by forwarding the paper for that time to our address, or by inserting it until the time appointed for the distribution, with an Editorial notice once in 4 weeks, they will receive the engraving framed with a fine gold gilt frame to suit its size and a Ticket. AUSTIN & WEHRLY.

York, March 25, 1861.

Economy is Wealth,

SAID one of our learned men, and I believe it, for the folks all say they save money by calling at H. G. CARR'S, to buy their Groceries, Queensware, Notions, &c. [Jan. 21, 1861.

Licenses.

THE following applications to keep public houses of entertainment, have been filed in my office, with the requisite number of signers, and will be presented at the Court of Quarter Sessions, *on Monday, the 15th day of April next:*

Geo. W. McClellan, Bor. of Gettysburg,
Charles Will, " "
John L. Tate, " "
Benj. Schriver, " "
Israel Yount, " "
Francis J. Wilson, Berwick Borough,
Henry Kohler, " "
Daniel Hartzell, Butler township,
G. W. Rex, " "
David Keckler, " "
John Busbey, Sr., Conowago "
Francis Bream, Cumberland "
William Toot, " "
David Goodyear, Franklin "
Geo. A. Corwill, " "
Henry Minshower, " "
Richard J. Peters, " "
Hezekiah Latshaw, " "
A. Miller, " "
Henry Bitner, " "
Jacob Eicholtz, " "
Cornelius B. Hanes, " "
Geo. Bear, " "
Joshua Price, Germany "
Levi Krehs, " "
Peter Lingenfelter, " "
Joseph Barker, " "
Marcellus Crouse, " "
Daniel Becker, Hamilton "
Daniel Minnigh, " "
Reuben Stem, Hamiltonban "
Jeremiah Stem, " "
Barney Bigham, " "
Peter Schively, " "
Hannah M. Cooper, " "
G. W. Hildebrand, Huntington "
John D. Becker, " "
Daniel Markley, " "
Conrad Moul, Latimore "
Mary Brough, Mountpleasant "
J. E. Smith, " "
Charles Myers, Menallen "
Oliver P. House, " "
George Shane, Oxford "
Henry Berkheimer, " "
Jacob Martin, " "
Robert N. Dicks, Reading "
Jacob L. Glass, Straban "
John Eckenrode, Tyrone "
Samuel Sadler, " "
Allen M. Cook, " "

STORE LICENSES.

Henry G. Carr, Bor. of Gettysburg,
Geo. F. Kalbfleisch, Do.
Jacob Stock, Do.
Nathaniel Eames, Germany township,
George Keidle, Mountpleasant "
Reily & Sneeringer, Conowago "

March 25. JOHN EICHOLTZ, *Clerk.*

Borough Account.

R. G. McCREARY, Treasurer, in account with the Borough of Gettysburg:

DR.

1860 Mar. 21.	To balance in hands,	$3 53
Outstanding Taxes for 1858,		11 18
Do. do. 1859,		272 72
Taxes assessed for 1860,		1464 63
Money received on loans,		775 00
Do. on discounts,		494 67
Do. from County for lamp post,		20 00
Rent from Danner & Ziegler,		62 71
Paving fines collected,		13 85
		$3118 69
1861. Mar. 16.	Bal. due Treasurer,	13 09
		$3,131 78

CR.

By orders paid, to wit:

For work and carting,	$404 06
Lamp posts,	384 60
Gas, 6 months,	121 60
Lamp lighting, 6 months,	18 75
Hardware and oil,	15 96
Arresting vagrants,	1 13
Lumber and lime,	100 85
Water Company,	15 00
Carpenter work,	12 54
Mason work,	51 99
Engineer's salary,	45 00
Officers, holding election,	5 00
Justices fees, qualifying Council,	40
Stone,	195 34
Fees in Burgess office, Harper,	20 30
Do. do. King,	20 45
Town clock and repairs,	63 00
Repairing engines,	50 00
Engine keeper, 9 months,	30 00
Printing,	22 00
Interest on loans,	210 35
Notes paid,	730 00
Brick and sand,	28 61
School tax,	2 70
Posting ordinance,	25
Expenses of celebration,	11 75
Attorney and Counsel's fees,	20 00
Clerk and Treasurer,	30 00
Town Council,	30 00
Exonerations on tax of 1859, additional,	10 13
Do. do. 1860,	45 36
Errors in assessment of ditto,	2 63
Collectors commissions,	70 33
Outstanding taxes for 1859,	12 59
Do. do. 1860,	346 31
	$3,131 78

Balance due Treasurer, $13 09

Examined by Town Council and certified March 16, 1861. [April 1, 1861.

$100,000 Guarantee.

BUCK WHITE LEAD AND ZINC; WASHINGTON ZINC.

BUY THE BEST.

BUCK LEAD,

100 pounds will cover as much surface as 120 pounds of other White Lead.

BUCK LEAD,

Painting done with pure Buck Lead is twice as durable as other leads.

BUCK LEAD,

Is whiter and more brilliant than any other known White Lead.

BUCK LEAD,

Is superior to the finest English White Lead for softness and beauty.

BUCK LEAD,

Every Body Should Buy Buck Lead.

WASHINGTON MEDAL ZINC,

Is superior to any other Zinc in the world for extreme whiteness and brilliancy.

WASHINGTON MEDAL ZINC,

Is unrivalled for body or covering property, 50 pounds will do as much painting as 75 pounds of other Zinc.

WASHINGTON MEDAL ZINC,

Has no equal for durability; it wears twice as long as other Zinc Paint.

FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., Manufacturers, TENTH AND MARKET STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

☞For sale by DANNER & ZIEGLER, Gettysburg, Pa. [Dec. 10, 1860. 6m

H. G. Carr

HAS just received a very fine assortment of CURRANTS, FIGS, RAISINS & PRUNE—Also a splendid article LEGHORN CITRONS, all of which are used for baking purposes, &c. Just call and examine them. Don't forget the place, right opposite the Bank, in York street.

BUFFALO Robes, Sleigh Bells, Buffalo Socks, Gum Shoes, Umbrellas, Gum Overcoats Carpet Sacks, and Trunks of every kind, kept at PICKING'S.

The Muse.

THE NAME UPON THE TREE.

I'm standing as in days of yore,
Beneath our trysting tree;
Beneath whose lofty branches, I
First pledged my vows to thee;
Thy name is still upon the bark,
And though decayed by time,
Yet he has not effaced thy words
From this fond heart of mine;
And though, alas, thy hand that carved
Upon the tree thy name
Is crumbling into dust, yet I
Still love thee all the same.

Within my dreams I see again
Thy form before me now;
I feel the garlands, that thy hands
Did twine around my brow;
And as the spirit of the past
Emerges from my soul,
She causes memory's magic waves
Within my heart to roll;
I see upon their crested foam,
Once more the old tree wave;
The vision flees—I wake to know
Thou'rt sleeping in thy grave.

Miscellaneous.

Veracity.

The groundwork of all manly character is veracity. That virtue lies at the foundation of everything solid. How common it is to hear parents say, "I have faith in my child so long as he speaks the truth. He may have faults, but I know he will not deceive me. I build on that confidence."—They are right. It is lawful and just ground to build upon. And that is a beautiful confidence. Whatever errors temptation may betray a child into, so long as brave, open truth remains, there is something to depend on, there is anchor ground, there is substance at the centre. Men of the world feel so about one another. They can be tolerant and forbearing so long as their erring brother is true. It is the fundamental virtue. Ordinary commerce can hardly proceed a step without a good measure of it.—If we cannot believe what others say to us, we cannot act upon it, and to an immense extent that is saying that we cannot act at all. Truth is a common interest. When we defend it, we defend the basis of all social order. When we vindicate it, we vindicate our foothold. When we plead for it, it is like pleading for the air of health we breathe. When you undertake to benefit a lying man, it is like putting your foot into the mire.

☞A good anecdote is related of a well-known vagabond, who was brought before a magistrate as a common vagrant. Having suddenly harpooned a good idea, he pulled from a capacious pocket of his tattered coat a loaf of bread and half of a dried codfish, and holding them up, with a triumphant look and gesture, to the magistrate, exclaimed, "You don't ketch him that way! I'm no vagrant. A'nt them visible means o' support, I should like to know?"

☞Parson Green, an American preacher, in the habit sometimes of drawing upon a box of sermons bequeathed him by his father, who was also a minister, upon one occasion got hold of a sermon, by mistake, which the old gentleman had once preached to the State prison convicts. It opened well, and the congregation were becoming deeply interested, when all at once the parson surprised them with the information, that, "had it not been for the clemency of the governor, every one of them would have been hung a long time ago."

☞The following advertisement recently appeared in a country paper:

VON STRAY!

Von small leetle muly Heifer Calf about 12 monts old of sorrel color all over his potty, mit sum white spots on his pelly pelow, and pack apove, and also mit a white speck on his forehead in front, and grey hairs on de leetle end of his tail pehind, strayed away, py himself from me his owner. If any potty finds him, and will ketch him, and send word to de printing offis, where he is, I will make 'em present of his hide and taller when I kills 'em, for their trouple, so I will.

☞The following is an extract from Helper's Book:

"You may frown and fret, but we will abolish slavery, so help us God, though it brings on civil war, though it may dissolve the Union—may annihilate the solar system—yet our determination is as fixed as the eternal pillars of Heaven."

☞A speaker at a stump meeting out West declared that he knew no east no west, no north, no south. "Then," said a tipsy bystander, "you ought to go to school and larn your geography."

☞"Look here, Jem, there is a hole knocked out of this bottle you gave me."

"Why," said Jem, "here's the hole in it now. If it was knocked out how could it be there now."

☞A fellow out West, being asked whether the liquor he was drinking was a good article, replied: "Wal, I don't know, I guess so. There is only one queer thing about it, whenever I wipe my mouth, I burn a hole in my shirt!"

☞"Were you ever cross-questioned?" asked a man of his neighbor.

"Yes, when questioned by my wife, after spending the evening abroad—cross enough, in all conscience."

☞The press most popular with printers—A press of business.

Too Late.

The *Tribune* at the eleventh hour appeals to the Union men of the South, remarks the *Journal of Commerce*, to show their hand, and let it be known whether they are ready to co-operate with Union men in the North, for the preservation of the Federal Government. It asks—"Is there a Union party in the seceded States?" Alas for the blindness which, till now, has refused to be enlightened! There would be no need of asking such a question as this, had the Republicans refrained from their fierce menaces of coercion, in that terribly abused interval between the election and the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln. By threats and denunciations, succeeding immediately to a triumph at the polls, and fulminated indiscriminately at slaveholding States, the Union sentiment there was to a great extent crushed out and silenced. So incensed were the mass of the population in those States, and especially in the Cotton States, that an expression of loyalty to the Union could scarcely be tolerated.

There was another grand error. The vindictive spirit of partizanship at the North had gained such strength pending the violent sectional controversies of previous years, that it could brook no opposition, and dealt out its deadly missiles long after victory had been proclaimed. The refractory Southerners were to be driven to the wall—their ports blockaded—their resources cut off. Legislatures hastened to vote large sums to carry on the coming war, and to furnish the requisite military equipments. This confirmed every apprehension which had already found a lodgment in the Southern mind. No better proof was needed, even among the incredulous, that the great anti-slavery party of the North was bent on the forcible extinction of the hated "institution." True wisdom would have dictated a course of great moderation, coupled with kindly assurances; and so would have given strength and succor to the true conservative men of the South who still remained faithful to the old Constitution, and who were determined to seek their rights in the Union, rather than out of it. But no. They were beaten down by their own professed friends, and soon overpowered by increasing numbers.

It is well if those who have so loudly cried, "Let slip the dogs of war," begin to discover the incalculable mischief they have done. Though the Union is destroyed—perhaps irrevocably—it may not be too late to avert the shedding of blood.

The Republican Disunionists.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Courier* thus writes:—

"There is a growing feeling here among Republicans in favor of a dissolution of the American Union. It has crept into the Senate and found favor. It is a pet remedy in Republican caucus chambers. The party in power is not equal to the emergency which their accession to power has created; and their remedy is the dismemberment of the nation.

"'Let the slave States go!' That's the cry. 'Let them go with their negroes—the country is big enough without them.'"

It is difficult to believe that so many men in the North as are united under the black banner of the Republican party could be so insensible to the manifold blessings which this Union especially confers upon this section, as to wish for its dissolution. Yet it is impossible to resist the conviction that they deliberately designed and planned what they have done. Their acts and the disastrous results of those acts must be taken as the denotements of their policy, or else they must be supposed to be entirely without a policy—a presumption not to be entertained as to a party composed of men of any intelligence. They are either disunionists or idiots. It is more rational to suppose that ten thousands of bad men should bind together with a design, even an uncommonly wicked design, than that such a number should confederate without any design, exhibiting an unprecedented assemblage and union of fools and idiots.

It is every day becoming more manifest that the Republicans have a policy, and that it is a disunion policy—else they would promptly assure the country of peace and proffer acceptable guarantees to the Southern States. The *Courier's* correspondent propounds this pointed question:

"*Is it too much, for the sake of the American Union, to guarantee the South equality in the American Territories?*"

Terrible Famine.—The famine in India is desolating the Northwestern provinces for a thousand miles in extent. Human beings were dying at the rate of 400 or 500 a day.—Mothers are selling their children as slaves for 6d. each, that they may have bread, if only for a single day.

Death of Judge McLean, of Ohio.—The telegraph announces the death of the Hon. John McLean, Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. His demise occurred on the 4th inst.

☞Salt Lake is probably the saltest body of water on the globe. Three barrels of this water are said to yield a barrel of salt. The water is of a light green color for about ten or twenty rods, and then dark blue. No fish can live in it—no frogs abide in it—and but few birds are seen dipping in it.

☞The London pickpockets have trained dogs to such accurate operation that they jump at a gold watch, seize it, snap the chain and bolt off where their master is waiting.

☞The nerve which never relaxes—the eye which never blanches—the thought which never wanders, these are the masters of victory.

The Dissolution of the Union.

"If the cotton States remain out of the Union, and never come back, much as we might deplore the dismemberment of our proud confederacy, yet there is even in this calamity a source of comfort—the permanent dissolution of the Union is the certain death of locofocoism."

We take the above paragraph from the last number of the Chambersburg *Repository* and *Transcript*, a leading Republican journal. The editor appears to rejoice over the dissolution of the Union, because it will secure "the certain death of locofocoism." Well, well—that may be. To put down the Democratic party it is necessary to first put down our once proud Union. To put down the Democratic party, the industrial pursuits of the country must be paralized, and thousands and tens of thousands of workmen thrown out of employment. And yet these dire calamities afford a "*source of comfort*" to Black Republicanism, merely because they insure "the certain death of locofocoism!" What a confession is this! Had the Democrats been successful in the last campaign, our country would still be a whole, and the American flag would this day be found unfurled in every State. Business of all kinds would be brisk beyond former years, and millions of our countrymen who are now starving, would be profitably employed.—Our whole people would be happy and our whole country prosperous. But, how is it under the rule of LINCOLN abolitionism?—All is gloom. The Union it dissolved—brother is armed against brother—business is at a stand-still—thousands of business men are failing—mechanics and workingmen are without employment—ruin stares us in the face—but yet all this is "*a source of comfort*" to our opponents, because it secures "the certain death of locofocoism!"

What say the people to this heartless declaration? Are they willing to witness a divided Union, bankruptcy and distress, merely that a malignant abolition sentiment may be gratified? Can they afford to starve because the principles of a reckless, abandoned and unprincipled faction makes the demand? We trow not. They will, at the first opportunity, rise in the dignity of their strength, and hurl the demagogues out of power who have brought our present calamities upon the country. Abolitionism has triumphed once, and for the last time, and the people will experience a real "source of comfort" when this pestiferous faction shall be dead and buried.—*Carlisle Volunteer.*

The Union Party.

The Republicans are endeavoring to fasten upon the Democrats a disposition to favor the secessionists, because our party is laboring to avert civil war and indescribable suffering, by the adoption of a policy that will prevent the over-heated partizans of both sections from having their wishes gratified. The Democratic party needs no defence against the vile attacks of this character that have been made upon it. Its history is crowded with examples of devotion to the country, and its most eminent and popular leaders have generally been the foremost in the defense of that Union, which Republican success has broken. In its present policy it is only pursuing the teaching of our wisest statesmen, who have always told us that the Union, to be permanent, must be cemented by the mutual affections of the different States for one another, and that all difficulties to be happily arranged, must be settled by the gentle spirit of Compromise. Whenever one portion of any nation conduct themselves in such a manner as to give deep dissatisfaction to another, it is useless to hope that their disturbed spirits can be quieted by any other course than that of conciliation. The impossibility of quelling a discontented people by force, is significantly shown in the abortive efforts in Texas, Italy, and in our own Colonial struggle. If this Union is to be saved—if its flag is to float on, proudly bearing its present thirty-four emblematic stars—the noble work will be accomplished alone, through the adoption of a free and fair compromise, brought on by the active and patriotic efforts of such leaders as Douglas, Breckinridge, Johnson, Crittenden and the other true men who are gloriously co-operating with them, for the restoration of mutual confidence between the now distracted States of the Confederacy.—*Erie Observer.*

Connecticut.

The election to Congress of Geo. C. Woodruff, Democrat, in the Fairfield and Litchfield district, in place of Ferry, Republican, is now conceded even by the Republicans. His majority is about 80. So the Congressional delegation is equally divided—2 Dem. and 2 Rep. In the last Congress, 4 Republicans. English's (Dem.) majority in the New Haven district is over 1,000.

Senate—8 Democrats and 13 Republicans. Last year, 7 to 14.

House—about two-thirds Republicans.—This fact need create no surprise, when it is considered that a rotten borough system prevails in Connecticut, by which several townships of less than 1,000 inhabitants send *each* as many Representatives as New Haven, with a population of 40,000. Windham county, with a population of 34,618, sends 24 Representatives, nearly all Republicans, while New Haven township, with 40,000 inhabitants, sends two, and Hartford, with 30,000, sends two more. An equal ratio with Windham county in proportion to population, would give to these two Democratic towns about 50 Representatives. They actually have four!

☞Mary Ann Lovett, convicted at Louisville of throwing vitriol upon Mrs. Parrott, has been sentenced to pay a fine of $10,000,

WARLIKE MOVEMENTS.

Activity at the Navy Yards and Military Posts.

The "line of policy" said to have been adopted by Mr. Lincoln is not clearly known or understood, but the indications are that it means "civil war," and hence the active military and naval movements, especially at New York, create intense excitement.—Whither the "transport fleet," so hurriedly fitted out there, is bound, no one seems to know. The New York papers of Saturday evening are filled with all sorts of statements and rumors. From the Commercial we extract as follows:

The vessels chartered by the government as transports, are the Atlantic and Baltic, late of the Collins, and the Illinois, of the Vanderbilt line.

These vessels will proceed to sea under sealed orders, and their destination can only be conjectured. The fact that the Atlantic has cleared for Brazos may be taken as proof that she will go to that port.—She is coaled and well provisioned for a long trip, and accommodations have been furnished for six hundred men and five hundred horses.

The utmost haste and energy is manifested in getting the Atlantic ready for sea, and she will doubtless sail this evening. In addition to her lading of stores, she will take out seven hundred United States soldiers, including two companies of flying artillery. The two companies now number one hundred and sixty men, but will be made up to the full complement of two hundred by the addition of recent recruits. The addition of this army corps to the list of passengers throws some doubt upon the supposition that the Atlantic is bound for Sumter or Pickens; for flying artilery would be quite useless for service at either fort.—It is possible that one of those forts may be reinforced and supplied, and then the remaining troops and stores be left at some point in Texas.

At Governor's Island.—At this military station the utmost activity prevailed all day on Friday. Men are engaged in loading lighters with provisions, clothing and large quantities of shells. On the dock, besides a large quantity of mortar shells, were piles of the smaller, but more destructive balls, with which columbiad guns are loaded. Two of these guns, weighing 15,000 pounds each, were on an adjacent wharf at which lay the schooner John N. Genin, which, it is conjectured, is to be laden with munitions of war. Within a month past two other schooners have been thus laden at the same pier, and have departed for parts unknown. In the vicinity of the wharves were 37,000 shells, a large number of gun carriages, each of which are directed to "Captain Vogdel, U. S. A., Fort Pickens, Florida."

What Will be Known in Ten Days.—Capt. Meigs, accompanied by a lot of mechanics and carpenters, left the city to-day. He brought on here from Washington some experienced artificers and men accustomed to fortifications. On being asked where he was bound, he replied: "In ten days you'll know all about it."

Resignations of Army Officers.—Major Holmes, the commander-in-chief of the United States military forces at this station, and general superintendent of the recruiting business, resigned this morning, and the announcement created the utmost confusion in the garrison. The major is a native of North Carolina, and entered the service thirty-one years ago. It is said, too, that Major Edward Johnson, who is on duty here, and a Virginian by birth, though appointed from Kentucky, has resigned.

From the Express of Saturday evening, we gather the following:

The officers on the Island affect to deny that there is any discontent among the troops. They, however, take particular care to-day to keep outsiders from conversing with the men. One of the latter, when asked to-day if he was willing to go South and fight, significantly replied:

"Would you kill your brother without a cause? No, sir. We are soldiers, 'tis true, and our business is to fight, and we will fight if we can fight Indians or Mexicans, but the boys never will fight their own countrymen."

The officers are not pleased with the prospect of a collision with their fellow-countrymen South. They are quiet as to their destination, but from the drift of their talk it is inferred that they are destined for Fort Pickens, which is to be reinforced and provisioned by aid of men of war convoys.

The New York Commercial, Rep., thinks the troops are bound for Texas.

The views of the Herald are:

"We think it can be no longer disputed that Fort Pickens must be peaceably evacuated by the United States, or that between their military forces and those of the seceding States there will be a bloody collision for the occupation of said fortress. We are semi-officially assured that it will not be peaceably evacuated, and therefore a bloody collision at that point seems to be inevitable. In the event off such a collision we know what will immediately follow. Virginia will lead of the border slave States into the Southern Confederacy, and an alliance offensive and defensive, among all the slave States, will be the next act in the drama. And what next? The movement perhaps, of a southern army of twenty, thirty, or fifty thousand men upon Washington, largely collected from the revolutionary secession elements of Virginia and Maryland.

"Our readers will thus perceive that we are standing upon the threshold of a "house divided against itself" in battle array; that we are upon the verge of a civil war, in which all the slave States will be combined against the government at Washington; and that there is at least some manifest danger of that southern army invasion of Washington which, it is thought, only General Scott's formidable warlike precautions prevented on the occasion of Mr. Lincoln's inauguration. Civil war! Our people have no actual knowledge of the terrible import of these two dreadful words—civil war!—We read of its horrors in France, England, Scotland, Ireland, Spain and Mexico, and shudder at its desolating and brutal atrocities. But at length we are suddenly arrested in our brilliant career of National prosperity, happiness and power, by this horrid apparition of civil war."

It was undoubtedly determined by the administration a fortnight ago to withdraw the troops from Fort Sumter. What has occasioned the delay in complying with the "military necessity" is not understood. Some suggest that it is intended to force the government of the Confederate States to take the initiative in a war, in the hope that the hands of the Lincoln government will be strengthened by it.

Army and Navy Affairs.—Says the *Sun*:—Our columns to-day contain quite an extensive exhibit of activity in army and navy affairs. We cannot of course determine what amount of importance to attach to these things, and therefore shall not attempt to discuss them on their merits. But it is quite a novel proceeding in American history for such extensive preparations of a warlike character to be going on, without the least public information as to their design, and without authority of Congress.—The thing has all the appearance of making war, and resembles more the mode of action under an absolute despotism than such as we have been accustomed to in the United States.

No one can doubt, that had any Democratic or Whig President ever undertaken to adopt such a course of procedure, and to have totally ignored the people and the co-ordinate branches of the government, as this administration is doing, there would have been an outburst of indignation from one extreme of the country to the other.—But secrecy and an apparent lack of all sense of responsibility seems to prevail at Washing, and to such an extent that we may be involved in a foreign or civil war without the slightest regard for the interests, will, or co-operation of the people.

Wages under the new Tariff.

We find in the city papers of Saturday last, the following despatch:

"PHŒNIXVILLE, Chester co., Pa., 22d.—The Phœnix Iron Company doing business at this place, and one of the largest iron manufactories in the United State, have just given notice to their employees, numbering from 1,200 to 1,500 men, that their wages would be reduced from ten to twenty five per cent. on the 1st day of April, *the same day the Morrill Tariff goes into effect.*"

There is comfort for the laboring classes, truly! This is the reward Democratic employees receive for doing the bidding of their masters in voting for Lincoln! The cloven foot is visible at last. Germans, Irishmen, Scotchmen, ye who delve and dig, and toil and moil, to build up the nabobs who virtually own your labor, can you be blind to the trick so knavishly practised upon you?—You were told that if you would vote for Lincoln a better tariff would be adopted, the Morrill Tariff Bill would become a law, and that in that event your wages would be increased. You took the Lincoln jugglers at their word and how shamefully you have been deceived! They have kept the word of promise to the lip, but have broken it to the hope. Instead of your wages being raised, they are to be reduced! Instead of enabling you more efficiently to support your families, the bread is to be taken out of your children's mouths, and coined into dimes and dollars for the purses of your aristocratic employers. Oh! how bitter are the fruits of the tree you have assisted in planting! Beautiful and exceedingly fair to the eye did it seem to you, but ashes and dust compose the kernel. Shall not this fraud be a warning to you in all times to come?—When the wily and oily-tongued orators of the "Republican" party spread their net of sophistry for you again, will you not call to mind their specious promises unfulfilled, and, profiting by the remembrance, turn a deaf ear to their cunning words and stand firm and unwavering in your adhesion to the great political architect of your country, the unconquerable and time-honored Democracy?—*Bedford Gazette, March 29th.*

☞Some of the leading Republican journals assert that Mr. Lincoln neither expected nor desired the enactment of the Morrill tariff bill, and they advise him to call an extra session of Congress for its repeal, and the avoidance of the complications with the Southern Confederacy that its execution is likely to produce. The N. Y. *Evening Post* even goes so far as to pronounce in favor of free trade and direct taxation. The *Times* regards the new tariff a most serious obstacle to the adjustment of our sectional differences; and points to Mr. Lincoln's Pittsburg speech as evidence that he did not anticipate hasty action upon the Morrill bill—the very same speech which was quoted in Pennsylvania as indicative of the President's friendship for protection; but which really proved nothing more than his total and disgraceful ignorance of the subject.

Pennsylvania was promised protection as the consideration of her vote for Lincoln. The promise was fulfiled by passing the Morrill tariff when secession made it worthless; and now the Republicans propose to retract their steps from practical necessity, and because the calamity brought upon the country by their sectional policy renders the Government powerless.—*Patriot & Union.*

☞"Napoleon Alexis Dobbs, come up here and say your lesson. What makes boys grow?" "It is the rain, sir." "Why do not men grow?" "Because they carry umbrellas, which keep off the rain."—"What makes a young man and woman fall in love?" "Because one of 'em has a heart of steel, and t'other a heart of flint; and when they come together they strike fire, and that is love." "That's right, my boy; now go and plague the gals."

☞Man is an animal; so is a hog. It is a bad rule that won't work both ways; therefore man is a hog.

☞Why is life the riddle of riddles?—Because we must all give it up.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

The Compiler.

H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1861.

THE COUNTRY SPEAKING!

☞ The Democrats carried Hartford, Conn., on Monday, by 500 majority!

☞ Complete Democratic ticket elected in the city of Milwaukie, Wisconsin!

☞ Albany, N. Y., April 9.—The Democrats carried the Charter election to-day by over 1,600 majority!

☞ Trenton, N. J., April 9.—The election in this city to-day resulted in the success of Wm. R. McKean, Rep., as Mayor, and Stario, Dem., as Marshal. A majority of Democrats on the city and ward tickets were elected!

☞ The Democrats of Hoboken, on Wednesday, elected their Mayor and other municipal officers!

☞ A number of Republican Governors of States were closeted with President Lincoln, at Washington, week before last, no doubt engaged in anxious discussion of the question, how to save the Republican party?—the recent elections having shown a decided change in the popular tide. Gov. CURTIN, of this State, was among the number, and as one of the results of that "meeting," we find him sending a message to the Legislature, on Tuesday, asking that appropriation be made to put the State on a war footing. It is surmised that the protection of the State (because not menaced) is not at the bottom of this project, but that the Governor means to back up Lincoln in his war upon the South. It may prove a costly business to those who *pay the taxes* and *do the fighting*. But what care the Republican leaders in power, so that their miserable sectional prejudices be gratified and their pockets filled!

A cotemporary well remarks, that "these Black Republican leaders seem to be the curse of the country, as ruin, bankruptcy and civil war follow in the wake of their triumph."

☞ A bill authorizing a temporary loan of $500,000 to be made, to put the State on a war footing, passed both Houses on Friday night, the Democrats in a body voting against it, with one exception—Smith, of Philadelphia.

☞ Horace Greely has written to many of his rabid Abolition friends in the West and North, to repair to Washington immediately. Many of them, amongst them several Governors of Western States, have obeyed the summons, and are now here, urging the Administration to adopt extreme coercive measures. They say that if Mr. Lincoln will not make war upon the South, the Republican party will be ruined; charging him with their defeat in the elections of last week. They also threaten that if he will not follow their advice, they will denounce his Administration and throw all kinds of obstacles in its way. Seward, especially, is attacked by them with an unparalleled fierceness, because they believe him to be the cause of the wavering policy of Mr. Lincoln's Administration."

So says a letter—dated April 6th—from Washington. Instead of peace to save the country, we are to have war—civil, ruinous war—*to save the Republican party!* To such desperate extremity has this once blessed Union come at last.

☞ A dispatch from Washington, dated Tuesday, says:

The reinforcement of Fort Pickens and the relief of Fort Sumter is not of recent origin, but dates back to the commencement of the present administration. The proceedings in the Gulf, *beyond the relief of Fort Pickens*, will be governed by circumstances.

☞ The National Intelligencer earnestly urges the President to call Congress together without delay, with his executive recommendation to them to submit our national difficulties to the proper arbitrament of a national convention constitutionally selected to the particular end of their solution.

"Disloyal, black-hearted, basely-ingrate, they will be execrated, wherever there is a noble nature or an untainted heart."—*Star.*

☞ Such is the *choice* language which the *Star* uses towards all who refuse to applaud the Administration at Washington for instituting CIVIL WAR, which must inevitably result in an irremediable dissolution of the American Union—if not in the ultimate destruction of the rights and liberties of the people. Democrats, last fall, warned the Republican party against the sectionalism upon which its organization was based.—Republicans were admonished that the most fearful consequences might ensue. But all to no purpose. Republicans hooted at the idea. The South could n't be kicked out of the Union, they said—and then on they went in their sectional career, more mad and furious at every step, as triumph seemed to be still more and more certain. In an evil hour sectionalism succeeded at the North—and, as a consequence, there was secession at the South. The warnings of the Democrats proved but too true—and now that Republicanism is being put to the test, and to sustain itself must involve the country in a bloody war, Democrats are stigmatized as "disloyal and black-hearted" by such reckless and hound-like Abolition journals as the *Star*, because they are too patriotic to *justify* the ruin of the country in order that a rotten plank in the Chicago platform may be maintained.

There is neither decency nor reason in the *Star's* howls, nor will it mend the position of its party by contemptible abuse of those whose common sense teaches them that a Union of States can never be maintained by one-half *making war* upon the other—who do not believe that the bayonet and ball are the proper instruments with which to seal the hearts of all the people together in the bonds which grew out of the wisdom and patriotism of our Revolutionary fathers.

☞ Great is Abolitionism—greater than all the power of England. The former may *subdue* (in ruin) the country, which the latter could n't do in the war of 1814.

☞ The *Tribune* has all the time been for war. It turns out that Lincoln is *dito.*—The *Star* follows suit.

Words of Prophecy.—Who is to Blame?

HENRY CLAY spoke as follows, in the United States Senate, on the 7th of February, 1839:—

"Sir, I am not in the habit of speaking lightly of the possibility of dissolving this happy Union. The Senate knows that I have deprecated allusions, on ordinary occasions, to that direful event. The country will testify that, if there be anything in the history of my public career worthy of recollection, it is the truth and sincerity of my ardent devotion to its lasting preservation. But we should be false in our allegiance if we did not discriminate between the imaginary and real dangers by which it may be assailed. Abolitionism should no longer be regarded as an imaginary danger. The abolitionists, let me suppose, succeed in their present aim of uniting the inhabitants of the free States, as one man, against the inhabitants of the slave States. Union on one side will beget Union on the other, and this process of reciprocal consolidation will be attended with all the violent prejudices, embittered passions, and implacable animosities which ever degraded or deformed human nature. * * * * One section will stand in menacing and hostile array against the other. The collision of opinion will be quickly followed by the clash of arms. I will not attempt to describe scenes which now happily lie concealed from our view. Abolitionists themselves would shrink back in dismay and horror at the contemplation of desolated fields, conflagrated cities, murdered inhabitants and the overthrow of the fairest fabric of human government that ever rose to animate the hopes of civilized man."

How sadly true, and how prophetic! The triumph of Abolitionism, as Clay predicted, threatens the downfall of the country!

War for the Chicago Platform.

The *Patriot & Union* says:—If this Administration wickedly plunges the country into civil war, it will be a war between the Republican party and the Southern States.—It will be nothing more than a bloody attempt to force the Chicago platform upon an unwilling people. In such a conflict the Northern Democracy can have no sympathy with the Government, after it becomes the mere agent of a vile sectional organization. Let it be remembered that the Republican party has declared its determination to do an act which the highest judicial tribunal in the country has determined it has no right to do, viz: exclude the property of the Southern people from the common Territories; and to enforce this unconstitutional dogma, the Administration, which has become the mere organ of party, is about to use the power of the army and navy. Let it also be remembered that the Republican party, by the force of sectional cunning, has obtained control of the Government against the solemnly recorded protest of a majority of *one million* of the citizens of the United States, and that it is now in the position of the armed representative of a minority party attempting to force its detestable dogmas upon the majority. A war undertaken for such an object can have the sympathy of none who do not concur in the principles of the Chicago platform. It would be essentially a war for partizan purposes. After their obstinate refusal to settle difficulties with the South, by conceding their judicially ascertained rights, it is a piece of presumptuous assurance for the Republican party to call upon conservative Democrats to help fight their battle. If the Administration is bent upon having a fight, let it be understood that they created the difficulty and their partizans must carry on the war. Northern Democrats can never shoulder a musket or pull a trigger against those whose rights they conscientiously believe have been trampled upon. If this is treason, it is treason against the Chicago platform, and in behalf of the majority of the American people; treason for the Union, and against its enemies. If this is treason, make the most of it.

The Downfall of the Country.

The New York *Herald* looks upon CIVIL WAR as inevitable—and remarks:

We must then prepare for the worst. The civil wars of the Roses, and of Cromwell, and of La Vendee, will serve to warn us of coming events in our midst—fire and sword, confiscations, forced contributions, terrorism, anarchy and a military despotism. Our merchants, manufacturers, banks, corporations and industrial classes, our men of property and our children of poverty, would do well to prepare at once for these overshadowing and appalling calamities. We may soon expect a change in the specie tide which has been flowing in upon us for some time past, till it has gorged our banks, not only from California, but Europe. It will flow back to England for safety; for the strongest doors of our banks will not be safe against the casualties of civil war. Nothing is safe where all laws and all rights are torn down by the strong hand of violence.

Then our Northern people will begin to comprehend the meaning of this "irrepressible conflict," concocted forty years ago for the abolition of Southern Slavery. Then our Northern anti-slavery agitation politicians will begin to realize their folly, and thinking men will begin to see that it would have been better to have granted every concession demanded by the South than to have risked this fearful ordeal of civil war.

What is Lincoln Driving At?

The partizans of the Administration, who are so violent in their denunciations of all who do not approve of the policy of civil war, do not pretend that war will result either in the enforcement of the laws or the restoration of the Union. On the contrary, the admission is explicitly made that "war with the seceded States will *not* bring them back into the Union." Indeed, after the daily exhibitions of intense hatred to the Southern States, made by that class of Republican journals most anxious for war, it is impossible to believe that they desire to be again associated with the seceded States. If, then, war is not to bring these States back into the Union, what is its object?—When we are called upon to stand by the Administration, *we would like to know what the Administration is driving at.*

☞ A dispatch from Washington states that the expedition for the relief of Forts Sumpter and Pickens has been undertaken against the advice of Lieut. General Scott. He has urged the evacuation of both.

☞ A Paris letter states that the Emperor of the French approves President Lincoln's inaugural in every part.

☞ Answer to last week's Enigma—"Bathwell Haugh."

☞ New Goods at R. F. McLEENY'S.—Adver. next week.

Outrageous Apportionment!

The committee appointed by the Legislature to prepare and report a bill apportioning the State into Congressional districts have agreed upon one. The State is entitled to 23 members of Congress; the total population is 2,906,370 and the ratio 126,-363.

The committee being composed of nearly all Republicans, they have had things their own way, and the result is an exceedingly unfair apportionment.

Juniata is taken off of this district, and the heavy Republican county of Somerset put in its place, in order that the district may hereafter elect Republican Congressmen with less effort and less *expense* than under the present apportionment.

Union and Snyder counties are hitched to Cumberland, Perry and Juniata.

York is attached to Dauphin. Of this the Harrisburg *Patriot & Union* says:

In making the last Congressional apportionment of the State, the township of Lower Mohanoy, in Northumberland county, was attached to this District for the purpose of connecting Dauphin with Union county. In the new Apportionment bill this township is again taken from Northumberland and attached to Dauphin, after the necessity of using it as a connecting link ceases to exist. But it is feared that York county might be more than a match for Dauphin, and so this strong Republican township is taken from Northumberland to guard against contingencies. This is an evidence of the extreme *fairness* of the proposed apportionment.

The *Patriot & Union* remarks further:

We will not now enter upon an analysis of this bill, but a glance at the arrangements it makes is sufficient to show that it does gross injustice to the Democratic counties. Montgomery county, whose only crime consists in her large Democratic majorities, is cut into three parts; one part being attached to certain wards of the city of Philadelphia, another part to Chester and Delaware and another to Bucks. By this arrangement Montgomery county can have no immediate representative in Congress—she is literally wiped out of the map, and her territory partitioned among the adjacent districts, as the kingdom of Poland once was among the allied sovereigns. In the absence of an overruling necessity for this act, it can be regarded in no other light than an outrage upon her rights, as one of the most populous and wealthy counties of the State.

Susquehanna is detached from Bradford and put on to Wayne and Luzerne, so as to overbalance any Democratic majority that they might possibly give; while Bradford is to crush Northumberland, Montour, Columbia, Sullivan and Wyoming combined.

Very little attention seems to have been paid to preserving or even approximating to an equality of population. One district contains a population of 159,281—exceeding the required ratio by 32,918; while another district has a population of but 101,-427—or 24,926 less than the ratio.

Take, for instance, the five largest districts which have the greatest excess over the required ratio, as follows:

11th	District,	159,281
10th	do.	136,615
7th	do.	143,819
19th	do.	155,650
12th	do.	132,187
		708,552

—and compare this with the five districts that have the smallest population, viz:

16th	District,	101,427
14th	do.	109,058
13th	do.	114,957
8th	do.	116,315
6th	do.	115,647
		557,404

and the comparison shows that the five first named districts exceed in population the five last named by 151,480, or more than sufficient population to form another district, and more than any district contains, except the 11th.

But we have no doubt that the bill will be enacted into a law by the force of party discipline. We are not so certain that some of the districts now counted as certain for the Republicans may not play them false when put to the test of an election.

The Easton *Argus* says:

It is said that at least seventeen Black Republican members of the present House of Representatives are candidates for Congressional honors, and each one has fixed upon a district to make his election sure.—The Black Republicans think they can fix up such an apportionment as to give the Democrats but four members, under any circumstances.

The *Star* has the unblushing impudence to pronounce the bill "*fair*"! The writer's face must be as callous as brass if it did not blush when he penned the word. The Lord protect the people from such "*fairnces*"!

—The bill has passed the Senate by a party vote, and the same vote will pass it in the House.

England and France.

The New York *Post*, of Friday week, gave out a rumor that secret agents were despatched to *England* and *France* BY THE ADMINISTRATION immediately after it came into power, to ascertain the views of those Governments on American affairs, and particularly whether they would stand by President Lincoln in an armed attempt against the South. It is said, further, that these agents have returned, and bring "the most favorable reports"—that England and France will "stand by him." The "delay of the Administration to declare its policy has been, in part, occasioned by a desire to learn the result of the missions, and now that the position of these European powers is understood to be all that could be wished, the President and his Cabinet are determined to take immediate and vigorous measures for the enforcement of the laws, at all hazards." These jealous foreign powers would no doubt gloat over a civil war in this country, and cheerfully take a hand in bringing about a permanent dissolution of the Union—probably not caring much which whipped.

Who are for the Union?

The Black Republicans pretend to be in favor of the Union, but they refused to pass the Crittenden Compromise, which would have saved the Union, and insured quiet and prosperity to the people. The Union *professions* of the Black Republicans are worth nothing, so long as all their *acts* tend to create hatred and ill-will among the people of the States. The present course of the Lincoln Administration can have no other effect than to destroy the Union forever.

☞ The *Star* still puffs Carl Schurz, the same individual whom a respectable Republican journal, the Milwaukie *News*, pronounces "*a vagabond and an adventurer!*"

The "German friends" of the "editor" would better understand him if he should publish the OATH he took in the Know Nothing organization, to *proscribe and oppress them.* Does he mean to insult them by classing a "vagabond and an adventurer" with them?

☞ The *Star* has not finished the Connecticut election returns. Anything "wrong?"

Interesting from Washington.

The following interesting paragraphs are extracted from recent Washington letters:

The Northwestern Republicans have protested against concession to the seceded States, and demanded that the Federal Executive, "if it cannot execute the laws in all the States," shall at least "hold, occupy and possess all the places and property" of the United States. It has been determined, therefore, to hold Fort Pickens as long as practicable, and to reinforce it when demonstrations, on the part of the Confederate States of America, shall render its speedy reduction probable.

The preparations made by some Governors of Northern States, to raise large armies, will meet with grave objections on the part of the majority of the people of those States, who never will consent to give the necessary money to defray the enormous expense and let the country be plunged into civil war, for the purpose of saving the Republican party from destruction. Besides, it is very questionable whether these troops can be legally used outside of the limits of their respective States, not against a foreign enemy, but against their own countrymen. Well informed gentlemen from the North positively assert that for every regiment formed in the Middle and Western States for the purpose of coercing the South, two others will be formed to prevent it. Thus, these Republican Governors are merely laying the foundation for civil war in their own midst.

A short time ago the whole country rejoiced because it was given out that the Administration intended to pursue a peaceful policy and recall the troops from Fort Sumpter. The friends of Judge Douglas also positively state that he had the best assurances when he interpreted Lincoln's inaugural as meaning peace. But the Judge, like many others, has been deceived; the Abolition wing of the Republican party, thirsting after the blood of the South, rules the day. Conservatism and peace have been abandoned as useless, because they cannot save the Republican party from destruction.

The news of the mustering of our militia into service will be a terrible blow on the financial affairs of the Northern States. Nobody is hurt, says Mr. Lincoln.

There are many and various speculations here in regard to the result of the expedition of the United States. But the Administration and its supporters look beyond the military result to a great political result. If the expedition be repelled or destroyed, then they expect, as a consequence, the creation of a war spirit throughout the North, which will maintain the Lincoln government in safety through their term of four years, although it will be a triumph won by division and war.

This night all the accepted volunteer companies will be on duty. What does that mean? Is it fear that something will be done by an exasperated people when the news of the action of the Lincoln forces arrives from the South? Or is it the intention of the Republicans to get up an excitement in the North by making their people believe that Washington is in danger and the life of the President insecure?

The Governor's Message.

The special message of Gov. Curtin to the Legislature, advising an immediate appropriation to arm and equip the military of the State, although couched in temperate and even conciliatory language, is significant of the purpose of the Federal Administration to spread the flames of civil war over the whole country. This war movement has an object; and as that object cannot be the defence of the lives or the property of citizens of Pennsylvania, which are not threatened with assault from any quarter, it must be to co-operate with the Federal Government in its war measures. Indeed we have an intimation that as soon as the military of the State are placed upon a proper war-footing, the Governor intends to offer the services of the State to the Federal authorities for the purpose of assisting in maintaining its power. It is supposed that the Legislature will act immediately upon the suggestions of the Governor, and appropriate $500,000 by way of a beginning. As this will be only a beginning, and as the resources of the Treasury are inadequate to meet an extraordinary demand, it will be necessary to authorize a loan. War is an expensive amusement. As soon as it is fairly inaugurated under the auspices of our Republican rulers, the demand for a few hundred thousands of dollars will be succeeded by demands for million upon million. Loan will follow loan, and when the account comes to be settled up, tax will be heaped upon tax, until the people groan under the heavy burden and realize the criminal folly of the rulers who plunged them into a wicked and unnecessary war.

Let it be clearly understood that this war is commenced in the name of the Union for its destruction. Those who are so infatuated as to believe that the Union can be maintained by force compose but a small minority. A civil conflict is the nearest road to disunion. In the existing temper of the Border States there is every reason to apprehend that they will secede at the beginning of the conflict; and, if they remain nominally in the Union, their efforts and sympathies may be against the Federal Government. The Administration could adopt no measures more likely to consolidate the slaveholding States than to attempt coercion upon the Southern Confederacy, while inducing the Northern States to assume a threatening attitude.—*Harrisburg Patriot and Union.*

ALL THE WORLD.

☞ A Western Congressman, who had satisfied himself as to the purposes of the Administration by an interview with the President on Friday, remarked that "Blood would be spilled in less than ten days."

☞ Washington correspondents say the radical Republicans are in high glee at the display of administration vigor, and walk about with an air of defiance.

☞ The story of the Ampudian raid on Texas is repudiated at Washington.

☞ The latest reports from Charleston say:—"We have no expectation that Fort Sumter will be evacuated. The delay is worrying the people here greatly. The Convention has a majority for peace, but not without the evacuation of the Fort."

☞ The rush for office appointments at Washington still continues. Never was there such a concourse of greedy, hungry applicants. Even the lowest offices are sought after by crowds.

☞ The Mozart Hall, N. Y., Democrats, at an enthusiastic meeting on Thursday, resolved against Republican misrule and war for Southern revenue.

☞ The fanatics and abolitionists of the North who oppose compromise are driving the country into separate and hostile sections, and they must be held responsible for these results. They invoke thirty years of civil war, sooner than grant any concession to the South.

☞ The Albany Argus says "it is whispered that the administration of Mr. Lincoln is disposed to secretly provoke a fight; and that it looks to some collision at the South, commenced on that side, to arouse Northern feeling, and thus save the party from the overwhelming contempt, due to their incapacity and recklessness."

Pennsylvania Arming.

It is reported by telegraph that Gov. Curtin will to-day (Tuesday) send in a message to the Legislature asking for an appropriation of half a million of dollars for the purchase of munitions of war, and the arming of troops to make war upon the South.—Pennsylvania is to be forced by a Black Republican Governor and Legislature into a war, the end of which must be the total disruption of the Union, and the certain destruction of American freedom.—*Greensburg Democrat.*

STARTLING NEWS!

WAR TO BE INAUGURATED!

Operations to Commence at Charleston!

Civil war hangs suspended over this country as by a single thread. The anti-slavery radicals of the new Administration have gained the control of it, and the "rebels and traitors" of the seceded States are to be whipped into submission. The formidable military preparations of the government at Washington, which have been going on for more than a week—the mustering of ships of war, transports and troops for active operations, by land and sea—remove all doubt as to the policy it intends to pursue. It is becoming too evident that, so far as Lincoln's Administration possesses the power, the hideous horrors of civil war are about to be forced upon the country.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

A fleet of war vessels, with about 2,000 troops, left New York, last week—most of them, it is supposed, intended for operations about Charleston, S. C. The movements at the several navy yards continue unabated.

It is stated that two hundred troops have just been ordered from Newport (Ky.) Barracks, to proceed to Texas. Colonel Mears, of the New York Seventh Regiment, is in Washington, and is said to have tendered his services to the U. S. Government.

AFFAIRS AT NEW YORK.

The heavy drain made upon the regular forces at the military stations in the harbor of New York, by the fitting out of the Baltic, Illinois and other vessels, made it necessary for the War Department to issue orders for the immediate re-opening of the various recruiting offices. The dullness in business, and the general stagnation of the manufacturing interests, whereby thousands of men are out of employment, induce many more to offer themselves for enlistment than would otherwise, if trade were more lively and factories in full operation. There are now in that city three recruiting offices for soldiers, and one rendezvous for seamen.

There is no doubt that orders for the immediate fitting out of the U. S. ships Wabash, Perry and Savannah have been received at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Commodore Stringham, the newly appointed commander-in-chief of the Home Squadron, has gone to join his ship at Boston. He will sail in less than ten days for Pensacola.

NEW YORK, April 10.—The steam tug "Uncle Ben" sailed last night from this port with sealed orders from the Government. She had sailed previously, but returned to make repairs.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—Dispatches from Washington state that the sloop of war Jamestown and frigate St. Lawrence, now at the Navy Yard at this port, are to be fitted for sea forthwith.

SUPPLIES FOR SUMTER.

The New York Post announces, on "competent authority," that the Administration has adopted the following plan for throwing supplies into Fort Sumter:

"In case of necessity supplies are to be thrown into Fort Sumter by means of a number of small boats, which, presenting smaller and more scattered marks for the cannon of the rebels, will perhaps save an unnecessary bloodshed. The Government has chartered a number of schooners and other craft, which have been filled with sand-bags. These schooners will sail in, bearing boats on the side which is towards Fort Sumter. These boats will, of course, be entirely protected from the guns of the rebels by the wall-like sides and solid contents of the larger vessels.

"The men-of-war are to steam in and hold themselves in readiness to check any attempt to intercept the boats and schooners by armed vessels, as well as to keep the neighborhood of Sumter clear of possible assaulting parties."

FROM CHARLESTON.

RICHMOND, April 10.—The Charleston Courier of yesterday morning reports the arrival there of Lieut. Talbot, on Monday, when he had a conference with Col. Pickens and Gen. Beauregard, but he was not allowed to communicate with Major Anderson, at Fort Sumter, and started back to Washington the same night. It is understood that the nature of the conference was to obtain permission for an unarmed store-ship to victual the garrison at Fort Sumter, but permission was refused.

CHARLESTON, April 11.—It is reliably stated that General Beauregard did demand the surrender of the fort at 2 o'clock to-day, which demand Major Anderson declined, probably with a reservation.

The community is greatly excited, expecting an attack to-night, but up to this hour no demonstration has been made, and probably no attack will be made to-night.

A large portion of our people are collected on the wharves, on the battery, and at every accessible point facing the harbor, anxiously awaiting the result.

The military in the city are all under arms, but all is quiet.

Another regiment will arrive here to-morrow. Between six and seven thousand men are now on Morris and Sullivan's Islands and other points along the coast.

PRESIDENT DAVIS ABOUT TO TAKE THE FIELD.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Dispatches received here to-day from Montgomery, state that President Davis was considering the propriety of going to Charleston, being satisfied that Fort Sumter was to be the great strategic point where the issue was to be tried as to the power of the Confederate States Government to maintain itself. He and his friends deemed it his duty to be on the ground. He had not decided at one o'clock whether he would go or not.

NEW YORK, April 11.—A special dispatch, said to be dated at Charleston at noon today, reports all quiet. The troops are all prepared for immediate service.

The Commercial states that it has been confirmed that President Davis has given orders *not to fire* on a vessel carrying provisions to Fort Sumter.

STILL LATER.

It is currently reported that negotiations will be opened to-morrow between General Beauregard and Major Anderson relative to the surrender of Fort Sumter.

MONTGOMERY, April 11.—The war department is overwhelmed with applications from regiments, battalions and companies, to be taken into the service. Over seven thousand have offered from the border States, exclusive of 2,000 Indian warriors, who desire to co-operate with the Confederate States. A great number of companies are daily reaching Charleston, Savannah and Pensacola.

War Commenced!

BOMBARDMENT OF FORT SUMTER!

The war has in reality commenced at Fort Sumter.

On the 8th of April, Gen. Beauregard, in command at Charleston, sent the following dispatch to L. P. Walker, Secretary of War at Montgomery:

"Sir—An authorized messenger from President Lincoln has just informed Gov. Pickens and myself that a vessel containing provisions will be sent to Fort Sumter—peaceably, if possible, *otherwise by force.*"

To this Secretary Walker replied:

"Sir—If you have no doubt of the authorized character of the agent who communicated to you the intention of the Washington Government to supply Sumter by force, you will at once demand its evacuation, and if this is refused, proceed in such manner as you may determine to reduce it. Answer."

The demand was made at 2 o'clock on Wednesday. During the afternoon Major Anderson replied:

"Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication demanding the evacuation of this Fort, and to say in reply thereto, that it is a demand with which I regret that my sense of obligation to my Government prevents my compliance."

Major Anderson also added verbally to the officer sent to make the demand:—"*I will await the first shot, and, if you don't batter us to pieces, we will be starved out in a few days.*"

Secretary Walker then instructed Gen. Beauregard as follows:

"Sir—We do not desire needlessly to bombard Fort Sumter. If Major Anderson will state the time at which, as indicated by him, he will evacuate [be starved out,] and agree that in the mean time he will not use his guns against us unless we ourselves should be employed against Fort Sumter, you are authorized thus to avoid the effusion of blood. If this or its equivalent be refused, you will reduce the Fort as your judgment decides to be the most practicable."

Major Anderson would not consent.

Accompanying the correspondence the following note is furnished for publication:

"NOTE.—Intercepted despatches disclose the fact that Mr. Fox, who had been allowed to visit Major Anderson under the pledge that his purpose was pacific, had employed his opportunity to devise a plan for supplying the Fort by force, and that this plan had been adopted by the Washington Government, and was in progress of execution."

CHARLESTON, April 12.—The bombardment has commenced and war is inaugurated. The batteries on Sullivan's Island, Morris Island and other points, opened on Fort Sumter at 4 o'clock this morning. Major Anderson has returned the fire, and a brisk cannonading has been kept up throughout the day.

We have no information from seaward yet, with regard to the movements of the United States vessels outside.

The militia are under arms and the whole of our population are on the streets.

LATER.

CHARLESTON, April 12—P. M.—The firing has continued all day without intermission.

Two of Fort Sumter's guns have been silenced, and it is reported a breach has been made in the Southeast wall.

The answer sent by Major Anderson to Gen. Beauregard's demand, was that he would surrender when his supplies were exhausted if he was not reinforced.

Not a casualty (so far as known,) has as yet happened to any of our men.

Of the nineteen batteries in position around the harbor, only seven have opened on Sumter. The remainder are held in reserve for the expected fleet.

CHARLESTON, April 12—P. M.—The bombardment of Sumter still continues briskly. The floating battery and Stephens' battery are operating freely. Fort Sumter is returning the fire.

LATER.

CHARLESTON, April 13—12.30 A. M.—The bombardment is still going on. The besiegers are firing from their mortar batteries every twenty minutes.

It is supposed that Major Anderson is resting his men for the night.

It is still said that three vessels of war are outside the bar, but that they cannot get in as the sea is rough.

The Floating Battery works well and "nobody is hurt."

Troops are arriving hourly. Every inlet is guarded to prevent the landing of the Federal troops from the fleet. We are having lively times.

LATER.

The firing on Sumter still continues, and there are *roaring times* on the Palmetto coast.

It will be utterly impossible for the Federal fleet to throw their reinforcements into Sumter to-night. A storm is raging.

Many families, intimidated by the threatening aspect of affairs, are leaving the city.

The latest dispatches impart the information that a portion of the reinforcing fleet had arrived off the bar, and it was no doubt in anticipation of this arrival that Gen. Beauregard directed the attack to commence when it did. And this does not seem to have been done until the commissioners of the Confederate States had been finally dismissed at Washington, where they had been detained apparently until the purposes of the administration had been served.

And thus civil war is inaugurated. What the end shall be, the wisdom of man cannot foretell.

The Very Latest.

We had news here yesterday that the battle in Charleston harbor was resumed in great earnest on Saturday morning, and the cannonading went on fiercely from all the points, both from the fleet outside the bar and from the batteries along the coast.

Major Anderson ceased firing at six o'clock the previous evening, and all night he is supposed to have been engaged in repairing damages. The Fort seemed to be greatly disabled when she commenced firing in the morning. At nine o'clock, a dense smoke poured out from Fort Sumter, and the federal flag was run up at half mast, signalling distress to the fleet. A breach was made in Sumter on the side opposite to Cumming's Point. Two of its port holes were knocked into one, and the wall from the top was tumbling.

A later despatch reports an explosion at Sumter. Dense volumes of smoke suddenly rose, and it was supposed that the officer's quarters were on fire. Major Anderson had ceased to fire for above one hour. His flag was still up.

There is a rumor that Sumter has been blown up, but the rumor is not credited.

After the announcement in high circles, several weeks ago, that Sumter was to be peaceably evacuated, the Administration at Washington will be held to a terrible responsibility if it should be proven that the expedition sent to Charleston was in the outstart entirely inadequate for the purpose for which it was despatched, and the result involve the sacrifice of Major Anderson and his men.

It should be the prayer of every American citizen that this unnatural warfare cease.—Would not compromise have been a thousand times better?

God save the country!

☞ It was stated in the United States Senate a short time ago, that the Administration could not collect the revenue in the seceded States, except by capturing all the ports, which would require an army of 280,-000 men, and an annual expenditure of $316,-000,000. Besides an army of 30,000 men would be required to protect Washington. It is said in Washington that this estimate was furnished by Gen. Scott.

☞ President Lincoln has informed the Virginia Commissioners, sent to Washington to inquire what his war preparations meant, that he would stand by his "inaugural programme."

☞ The N. Y. Courier, which is supposed to derive its information from French diplomatists at Washington, announces that the Presidential policy is irrevocably fixed upon coercive measures. This has been Mr. Lincoln's plan incessantly since the 4th of March. All the parleyings entered upon with the envoys of the Montgomery Government—all that has occurred that looked like accommodation, has been the personal doing of Mr. Seward. While the Secretary of State thought he was master of the situation, he was only in reality, though unknown to himself, making a policy entirely opposed to his own.

The Kentucky Volunteer Regiment.—Louisville, April 12.—Despatches have been received here to hold the Kentucky volunteer regiment in readiness to move at a moment's notice. The order comes from the War Department of the Confederate States at Montgomery.

☞ Four of the assistant editors of that Disunion Abolition sheet, the N. Y. *Tribune*, have received office from Lincoln! No Abolitionism in Lincoln, eh?

☞ That arch Abolitionist, Joshua R. Giddings, has received the most important Consulate in Canada from President Lincoln. Mark that!

Local Items.

☞ We are compelled to call upon all persons indebted to us, to make payment as soon as they conveniently can. Our necessities are urgent *and we must have money.* We shall confidently expect many of our friends in arrears who may be in attendance at Court, (to commence to-day,) to give us "A LIFT."

☞ The Corner-stone of the new Evangelical Lutheran Church, near New Chester, Adams county, will be laid on Saturday, the 27th inst. Services will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. Several ministers from a distance are expected to preach on the occasion. Neighboring ministers and the public generally are invited to attend.

☞ DANIEL EBERT has been appointed Post Master at Hampton; and C. B. HAINES, Esq., at Arendtsville, this county. ROBERT CROOKS at Emmitsburg, Md., and not I. S. ANNAN, as previously announced.

☞ Attention is directed to the advertisement of Messrs. DANNER & SHIELDS, Fairfield. They have opened a new store, and received an elegant stock of new Goods, of all styles; and assure the public that they will sell at extremely low prices for cash. As good bargains are always desirable to the buyer, of course buyers will give them numerous calls. No trouble to show goods.

☞ Mr. NICHOLAS RIDER, of Hanover, was robbed of about $500 on Wednesday night week. The money was taken from a desk whilst Mr. Rider was absent from home.—An unsuccessful attempt was made to rob Mr. CHAS. BARNITZ, of the same place, who had in his house about $400.

The Chambersburg Post-Office.

Mr. J. W. DEAL, of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, who was not an applicant, has been appointed Postmaster at Chambersburg. As a result, an indignation meeting was held there, in front of the Court-house, on Saturday evening week, which was presided over by Capt. James Brown. Mr. J. W. Fletcher read the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, We believe that the appointment of the Post Master at Chambersburg should be acceptable to the people in whose midst the duties of his office are to be discharged, and,

WHEREAS, Many of the applicants for the office of Post Master of the Borough of Chambersburg were supported and advocated by nearly all the Citizens of said Borough, and,

WHEREAS, We have learned that our Congressman has used his official position to secure the appointment of a gentleman who was not an applicant for said office, and who was not urged by the Citizens of the Borough of Chambersburg for said office. Therefore,

Resolved, That we, the Citizens of Chambersburg, in Mass Meeting assembled, respectfully but warmly condemn the conduct of the Hon. Edward McPherson in disregarding the wishes of the people of Chambersburg in making use of his official position to secure the appointment of another person not known as an applicant by the Citizens of said place, thereby setting aside the claims of those who were applicants, and well recommended for that position.

Resolved, That we most respectfully remonstrate against the appointment of persons unknown to the Citizens of this Borough, and request the Postmaster General to suspend his decision in the case until the Citizens of said Borough can be fairly heard before him.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, together with the resolutions, be published in the different papers of this Borough, and that copies of each be sent to the Postmaster General, and also to the Hon. Edward McPherson.

The vote was taken and the President declared the resolutions adopted. The proceedings were "illuminated" by several knock downs. A big breach to heal, that!

☞ The *Valley Spirit* gives off a "Panorama" of this "Post-office fight," thus:

PROGRAMME OF THE EXHIBITION.

PART FIRST.

Highly laughable Comic Burlesque, entitled:

"INDIGNATION,"

OR

A SCRAMBLE FOR THE POST-OFFICE.

In which the following characters are represented:

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

A. J. MILLER, N. P. PEARSE.
CAPT. JAS. BROWN, J. M. MCDOWELL.
J. W. FLETCHER, HIMSELF.

In the above piece Mr. Miller is cast in the part of Gentlemen Usher, Capt. Brown, Principal Character, J. W. Fletcher, Sup. To be followed by a magnificent Panoramic View of the

ROAD TO GETTYSBURG!

VIEW FIRST.

Solitary Horseman on the top of the South Mountain.

Soliloquy.

I am Monarch of all I survey,
My rights there are none to dispute,
I'll get the Post-Office sure,
Or McPherson's no better than a brute!

Soliloquy returning home, by the same Solitary Horseman. SCENE: *Gettysburg in the Background.* TIME: *Sunrise.*

McPherson's an ass,
And may go to grass,
I am the man to put him down!
I'd rather see him dead and d——d,
And in old Pluto's regions crammed,
Than gave him more renown!

VIEW SECOND.

Two Delegations passing in Buggies, one going and the other returning. *Time:* Midnight. They pass in solemn silence. A very dismal scene.

VIEW THIRD.

A scene in Gettysburg. McPherson's residence. *Time:* Eleven o'clock at night. House surrounded by Post-Office Ambassadors. Demand an interview. McPherson pokes his head out of the window and excuses himself on the score of ill-health. Won't be put off. Force in the door. Secret Session. *Denouement:* Kicked out.

VIEW FOURTH.

A buggy stuck in the mud, overloaded with Patent Office Reports sent by McPherson to comfort disappointed applicants. Woful plight of the occupants of the buggy. Obliged to unload the Reports in a fence-corner.

VIEW FIFTH.

The last Delegation. Final interview. McPherson succumbs to the outside pressure. A microscopic view of one of McPherson's tears shed on the occasion, indicating "*blood* in his eye."

VIEW SIXTH.

A magnificent "Dissolving View!" the Hon. Edward McPherson sinks into the insignificant "*Edward!*"

The whole to conclude with the wonderful farce entitled "The *Deal* to Pay, or the Great Unknown!"

This Splendid Panorama will remain in Chambersburg for one night only, when it will be removed to Washington and exhibited in the Post-Office Department for the balance of the Season. Republicans admitted gratis. Front Seats reserved for the Wide Awakes. Democrats excluded.

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[Communicated.

Adams County Agricultural Fair.

The Board of Managers met on the Menallen Fair Ground, on the 6th inst., for the purpose of making arrangements for the holding of the First Annual Fair of Adams County, (they having some time before leased the ground, fixtures and buildings from the Menallen Agricultural Society,) and to see what necessary improvements would be required for the accommodation of the Society, exhibitors and the public. After viewing the ground they unanimously agreed to enlarge it by leasing more land and altering the Trotting Course, so that it will at least be a quarter of a mile around. And in addition to the buildings now on the ground, they have agreed to attach another building to it eighty feet long, for fruit and vegetables, with an office twenty-four feet square, for the convenience of the officers and those who may want to have entries made. And also a building eighty feet long by thirty feet wide for the benefit of exhibitors of carriages, machinery and farming implements, so that their articles on exhibition may be kept dry during wet weather. They have also agreed to build a poultry house, for the convenience of exhibitors in showing off their poultry. The Managers have determined to make every necessary improvement and arrangement for a first-class County Fair. If it should be a failure it will not be the fault of the Managers. Adams County can have a good Fair if the people desire to have it, and I trust they will have one which will be a credit to the County. The board of Managers have agreed that the First Annual Fair of Adams Co. will be held, commencing on the 24th of September and ending on the 27th, which will be the same time the Menallen Fair was held last year. Many persons in the County at that time were not present to exhibit on account of it not being known that a Fair was to be held in the County until it was too late to prepare articles for exhibition. The Managers have determined to give notice early this year, so that the citizens of this county and elsewhere may prepare themselves to exhibit. It is hoped that every farmer and mechanic will feel themselves interested, and prepare articles for exhibition. The Ladies we hope will also feel interested in the matter as we cannot do without their assistance.—Great credit and praise were awarded them last year by the Menallen Fair. They fully came up to the expectations, and in some things far exceeded the expectations of the public, so far as their department was concerned. It was excellent—equal to a first class fair. The managers hope they will again come up the expectations of the public, as they will have more room alloted to them this year, which will make it more convenient for them to show off their articles on exhibition. We expect, therefore, every lady that is favorable to a Fair being held, will go to work and prepare something for exhibition. While much credit was awarded to the ladies last year by the Managers, they, however, were sorry to say that there was too much carelessness and negligence on the part of mechanics and machinists to prepare articles for exhibition—there being but few farming implements on the ground. The managers hope this will not be the case this year, and that their departments will be well supplied and come up to expectations, especially since there will be a building on the ground for their convenience. There was also a failure on the part of farmers in exhibiting neat cattle. We hope this will be remedied by bringing more on the ground. We had some excellent cattle on the ground last year—all we complain of they were too few. Farmers please remedy this by bringing your stock to the next Fair.

JOHN BURKHOLDER, *Pres't.*

Communicated.

Menallen Agricultural Society.

Adams County Agricultural Society met on Saturday evening, March 16, 1861.—The subject for the evening was "Spring Crops"; also, "Whether the raising of Fruit is profitable in this County?"

JONAS ROUTZAHN.—The Apple, in particular, would be more profitable, I believe, if cultivated as it should be, than we have had any idea of heretofore.

WM. B. WILSON.—We are just beginning to open our eyes in regard to the cultivation and profits of Fruit. I am satisfied that the Farmer cannot invest money in any thing that would yield him as large a per cent., with such little outlay in the beginning. In planting a Peach orchard, it only requires two or three years' growing to produce two to three bushels per tree—which fruit, last Fall a year, was engaged by men from Baltimore, delivered at Gettysburg from this place, at $1 per bushel. The demand is greater than the increase, for Fruit, which I am convinced is both profitable and healthy.

J. ROUTZAHN.—I think most people value the Peach too high, and the Apple too low. I have four Apple-trees that, last Fall a year, yielded me $75. The Apples I sold at 50 cents per bushel. The Peach is not as certain a crop as the Apple, in my estimation. The cultivation of Small Fruits would be profitable, if attention was paid to them.

S. A. BURKHOLDER.—I am of the opinion of Mr. Routzahn, that they would be profitable here, as well as elsewhere—the "Lawton Blackberry," for instance—from the statement of Wm. Parry, near Philadelphia, who sold $600 worth of the Berry, from one acre of ground; he also sold $150 to $200 worth of young plants.

WM. B. WILSON.—We are rather too far from market to make the Small Fruits profitable. I have dealt considerably in Peaches. When I could readily get $1 50 for Peaches, I could not get 75 cents for the very best of Apples.

PRESIDENT.—In New York, Apples are the most profitable crop. Even putting the price down at 25 cents per bushel, (which is a low estimate), counting 8 cents per bushel for the offal, which you may feed to hogs or cattle, in planting an Orchard, it will produce, in the first ten years, almost as good a crop as without one; and, at the same time, enhancing the value of the land. In purchasing a Farm, the very first thing to be looked at, is whether there is a good Orchard on it? Plant 40 Apple-trees to the acre; then between them plant 120 Peach. The latter begins to produce in three years after planted—sometimes sooner. They seldom ever miss, if planted in a sheltered locality. I can truly say that Adams county produces more trees than any other County in the State. In a few years we shall have plenty of Fruit, and ready sale for the same—as we are now within 10 miles of a Railroad, that we can now run our Fruit down in a very short time. My advice to Farmers would be to plant more Fruit, and provide for generations to come—an article of food that is healthier than anything that can be eaten.

D. D. GITT.—I am of the opinion that some people go to extremes in planting too many trees, as the profits will not be as great in a few years as some people imagine. I think every farmer should have an Orchard, and raise sufficient for his own use, but believe that the raising of grain on the same amount of land, one year with another, would pay better than to devote too much towards raising fruit as a business. This is my honest opinion.

JONAS ROUTZAHN.—I look at this in a very different way. I calculate by this Spring to have 1000 growing in orchard—and believe it to be the most profitable investment a Farmer can make, to plant trees.

PRESIDENT.—Our neighbor, Conrad Wirman, sold green fruit to the amount of $300—which amount never could have been realized off the same quantity of land in any other way. The sale of Peaches depends entirely on the quality. I have seen them sell at Carlisle market for $1 per bushel, and at the same time inferior qualities of natural fruit at 25 cents. Plant none but good, select, budded fruit.

GEORGE PETERS.—Ten or twelve years ago I hauled my Peaches to Hagerstown; and when the market was glutted with common fruit, I sold mine at 80 cents, while natural fruit sold at 25 cents. The Yellow Rare Ripe I sold at $2, and of course think they will be more profitable in the future, as the demand for green fruit is on the increase, from the fact that green fruit is canned up in larger quantities, and used the whole year. The Peach crop seldom entirely fails in this section.

JACOB BEAR.—I lived on one farm seven years, and in that time did not miss fruit once. The amount of land paid better in orchard than three or four times that amount sowed in grain. They were all grafted fruit, and stood thick. I hauled my peaches to Carlisle, and got from 50 cents to $1 for all of them. My opinion is, that you cannot plant too many.

PRESIDENT.—I think there are a great many more insects now to destroy the trees than years back. This is the reason I give for the short-lived trees. People are not as careful of their trees as they should be.

GEORGE PETERS.—We cannot expect our trees to live forever. Many of our would-be systematic Farmers are ploughing, and injuring the roots of their young orchards.—When the trees are young they will bear deeper cultivation; however a great deal depends on the depth of soil; while cutting the roots you are destroying the life of the tree.

WM. B. WILSON.—One thing which I wish to remark about orchards, which is in established fact, that you cannot raise a good orchard where an old one has been cut down.

D. D. GITT.—I would like to know what is the best wash for trees?

PRESIDENT.—I wash mine with lye every spring, which promotes the growth of the tree, also gives a beautiful coloring to the bark. This I saw in some agricultural journal, and have proved it with good effect.

Adjourned to meet the 1st Saturday in April. G. WILSON, *Sec'y.*

Special Notices.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings county,
Oct. 22, 860. 1y New York.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.—SIR JAMES CLARKE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.—Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.—This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on. To Married Ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.—These Pills should not be taken by females during the first three months of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or any thing hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,
JOB MOSES, (Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.,)
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.
June 11, '60. 1yeow

GREAT DISCOVERY!—Ample tests, both by able practitioners and chemical analysis, have demonstrated the great value of Prof. De Grath's beautiful combination, called "ELECTRIC OIL," for the relief and cure of pain.—But the people themselves are rendering their verdict in a manner both unmistakable and satisfactory. More than two million bottles have been sold in a very short time—a great proportion of those who heard others recommend it, who had tried it. That it's a splendid discovery is every where acknowledged, and nothing like it was ever before prepared. The only genuine Electric Oil is Prof. De Grath's, which is to be had at all the respectable Druggists in the cities, and at wholesale and retail, at the proprietors' prices of the agent here. See advertisement.

☞SHEADS & BUEHLER'S Store is well worthy a visit just at this time. We doubt whether, even in our largest cities, so fine a display of Stoves can be found. Their large room is full of Stoves of every pattern; also, every variety of Hollow Ware, Sheet-iron Ware, Tin Ware, Planished Ware, Japan Ware—embracing, indeed, everything in the house furnishing line. deso, Sausage Cutters, Sausage Stuffers, Lard Presses, &c., &c. They are prepared to sell wholesale and retail, Tin Ware and Sheet-iron Warre of their own manufacture—keeping a sufficien, number of hands to supply any demand. Their assortment of Lumber is very lagre; also Coal of every kind.

THE MARKETS.

GETTYSBURG—SATURDAY LAST.

Superfine Flour	4 62 to 5 00
Rye Flour	3 00
White Wheat	1 15 to 1 25
Red Wheat	1 12 to 1 15
Corn	45
Rye	60
Oats	26
Buckwheat	45
Clover Seed	4 00 to 4 12
Timothy Seed	1 75 to 2 00
Flax Seed	1 15
Plaser of Paris	6 50
Plaster ground, per bag	1 00

BALTIMORE—FRIDAY LAST.

Flour	5 37 to 5 50
Wheat	1 30 to 1 70
Rye	63 to 70
Corn	55 to 63
Oats	27 to 33
Clover Seed	4 50 to 4 75
Timothy Seed	2 50 to 2 75
Beef Cattle, per hund	6 50 to 9 00
Hogs, per hund	6 25 to 7 00
Hay	12 00 to 16 00
Whiskey	17 to 18
Guano, Peruvian, per ton	62 00

HANOVER—THURSDAY LAST.

Flour, from wagons	4 62
Do. from stores	5 00
Wheat	1 15 to 1 25
Rye	60
Corn	45
Oats	27
Clover Seed	4 25
Timothy Seed	2 00
Plaster	6 50

MARRIED.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. S. Henry, Mr. JOSEPH SPANGLER to Miss ELLEN G. WEIKERT, both of Mountpleasant township.

☞We congratulate this newly wedded couple on the sensible move they have made, and hope their days may be long and happy.—Blessings attend them!

On the 12th of February, by the Rev. J. M. Chase, Mr. J. HILL McCLEARY, formerly of Adams county, Pa., to Miss MARGARET McCOY, all of Schuyler county, Illinois.

DIED.

On Friday week, at New Chester, Mr. HENRY WOLF, aged 68 years and 2 days.

In Newville, Cumberland county, on the 4th inst., Mrs. SUSANNAH LATSHAW, wife of Mr. Samuel Latshaw, and daughter of Jacob Shank, of Arendtsville, this county, aged 32 years and 9 days.

Near the Upper Bermudian Church, on the 28th ult., Mrs. SARAH STERNER, consort of Mr. Wm. Sterner, in the 64th year of her age.

March 30th, Mrs. CATHARINE PENCE, in the 72d year of her age.

On the 1st inst., at the residence of her mother, in Eaton, Preble county, Ohio, after a protracted illness of about one year's duration, Miss JULIA ROSALIND BLYTHE, aged 21 years 6 months and 12 days. She bore her sufferings with great Christian fortitude, and passed through the death struggle with all the calmness of an infant's slumber. She was born in Fairfield, Adams county, Pa., on the 19th of September, 1839.

On the 14th of March, of typhoid pneumonia, Mr. AARON WATSON, formerly of Adams county, aged 64 years.

With pneumonia, on the 18th ult., at her residence, near Emmitsburg, Md., Mrs. MARY ANN, wife of John Welty, aged 41 years and 27 days.

On the 2d inst., Mrs. ROSANNA MYERS, wife of Mr. Addison W. Myers, and daughter of Mr. Jacob Fickes, aged 20 years 5 months and 21 days.

Communicated.

At the residence of her son-in-law, near Petersburg, York Springs, Pa., Mrs. SARAH WEAVER, wife of Mr. Samuel Weaver, aged 54 years 5 months and 23 days.

The deceased was of an earnest and loving disposition. She was kind, amiable and peaceful. She was an affectionate wife, a devoted mother and a kind friend, and ever ready to render assistance to the needy. About four months ago she followed the last remains of her son, to its last resting place: little did she think that so soon she would be in death's cold embrace.—"Truly in the midst of life we are in death."—She has left a kind husband, affectionate children, and a large concourse of friends, to mourn her loss; but their loss is her eternal gain. We have reason to believe that our friend is in yon bright world, where there is no sorrow, neither any more pain, but all is happiness.—None can fill the vacancy that is left in the family. Tears bedew the aching void. Dear mother, we miss thee. Ah yes, thou art gone to thy rest, and left us here in this world of wo. We hear thy voice no more. All, all is silent. Though, dear mother, we would not call thee back. Thou art released from all thy troubles. Yes, she is gone. The grave has closed from you her last remains. But she now speaks to you from the grave, saying: "Therefore, be ye also ready, for in such an hour when ye think not, the son of man cometh."

Her eyes are closed forever,
Their sparkling light has fled;
Their sightless orbs are sleeping,
In the mansions of the dead.
But angel bands have borne her,
On the wings of light and love,
To dwell with Christ in heaven,
In that blest home above. A. M. H.

☞Sentinel and Star please copy.

Communicated.

Died, on the 29th of March, at the residence of her son-in-law, Sampson Taylor, in Millerstown, Perry county, Pa., Mrs. ANNA B. HOFFMAN, for many years a resident of this place, and mother of Messrs. G. W. and John P. Hoffman, aged 66 years 8 months and 2 days.

In the death of Mrs. Hoffman how strikingly do we realize the truth of the scriptures that "In the midst of life we are in death." True, for several years past, she has, at times, felt the hand of affliction pressing heavily upon her; but notwithstanding her sufferings from that most prostrating disease, inflammatory rheumatism, she has continued to fill her position in society and in the family circle, a halo of kindness, cheerfulness and affection continually surrounding her. Meekness, amiability and devotion to friends, beamed forth as the most prominent traits in her character.

For more than twenty-five years she has lived, connected with the Methodist E. Church, as a devoted and consistent member. There are many here, perhaps now, who often, in years which have past, met with her in the various means of grace connected with the Church and who have, doubtless, marked her christian-like deportment.

She was taken to her bed on Tuesday, the 26th, and on Friday, the 29th, having born with christian fortitude the sore affliction of cold settled upon the lungs, died in the triumphs of christian faith.

Time, and time only, can fill the vacancy occasioned by her loss; yet we should feel resigned to the inscrutable wisdom of Providence, knowing that "our loss is her eternal gain."

Shepherdstown, April 11, '61. R. N. H.

☞Sentinel and Star please copy.

Merchant Tailoring!

GEORGE ARNOLD has just returned from the city with a large stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cashmeretts, Drap de Ete, Cashmere, Cloth, and Vestings of all styles; and having secured the services of

W. T. KING,

as Foreman, we are prepared to put up the above goods in styles equal to the best city manufacturing establishments. Having turned out hundreds of jobs within the last six months, which have all proved satisfactory, and a very considerable increase in our trade, go to show, conclusively, that we do business in No. 1 manner. Our stock of goods cannot be surpassed in quality and style. Give us a call.—We are confident we can please you.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

April 15, 1851. tf

New Store at Fairfield!

THE subscribers have opened an entire NEW STOCK OF GOODS AT FAIRFIELD, to which they invite the attention of the public. We are prepared to sell at extremely LOW RATES for *cash*. All we ask is a call, and we will prove the truth of the above assertion.

DANNER & SHIELDS.

April 15, 1861. 3m

Lancaster Book Bindery.

GEORGE WIANT,
BOOK BINDER,
AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
LANCASTER, PA.

Plain and Ornamental Binding, of every description, executed in the most substantial and approved styles.

REFERENCES.

E. W. Brown, Esq., Farmers Bank of Lancaster.
W. L. Peiper, Esq., Lancaster County Bank.
Samuel Shock, Esq., Columbia Bank.
Samuel Wagner, Esq., York Bank.
William Wagner, Esq., York County Bank.
T. D. Carson, Esq., Bank of Gettysburg.
Peter Martin, Esq., Proth'y of Lancaster co., Pa.
Geo. C. Hawthorn, Esq., Register " "
Geo. Whitson, Esq., Recorder " "

April 15, 1861.

Alexander Frazer,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER, has removed his shop to South Baltimore street, a few doors south of the Court House, where he will always be happy to attend to the calls of his customers. He is thankful for past favors, and hopes to receive the continued custom of the public. [Gettysburg, April 8, 1861.

Notice.

JACOB FUNK, SR'S., ESTATE.—Letters of administration, de bonis non with the will annexed, on the estate of Jacob Funk, Sr., late of Huntington township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Tyrone township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB FUNK, JR., *Adm'r.*

March 25, 1861. 6t

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Public Sale.

ON *Tuesday, the 23d day of April,* 1861, the undersigned, Executors of HENRY WOLF, deceased, will sell at Public Sale, at the late residence of said deceased, in New Chester, Adams county, the following Personal Property, viz: 1 HORSE, 1 Cow, 2 Shoats, 7 head of Sheep, with Lambs, 1 One-horse Wagon, 1 Grain Fan, 1 Rolling Screen, Hay by the ton, Wheat, Corn and Oats, by the bushel. Also, 1 Cook Stove and Pipe, 1 Ten-plate Stove and Pipe, Bedsteads and Bedding, 1 Bureau, 3 Tables, 3 set of Chairs, 1 Clock, Looking Glasses, Carpetings, Cupboard and Sink, large Copper Kettle, Iron Kettle, Tubs and Barrels, and other articles, too numerous to mention. Also a lot of Posts and Lumber.

☞Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

GEORGE WOLF, }
JOSEPH WOLF, } *Ex'rs.*

☞At the same time and place, will be offered at Public Sale, A LOT OF GROUND, the property of Henry Wolf, deceased, situate in said town of New Chester. The Lot contains nearly 1 Acre, improved with a Two-story Roughcast HOUSE, with a never-failing Well of Water and a Cistern at the door; a Stable and other out-buildings, and a Young Orchard of choice fruit. If the above property is not sold, it will be offered for Rent the same day. ☞Terms made known on the day of sale, BY THE HEIRS.

April 15, 1861. [JOHN HANES, Auct.

Statement

OF THE BANK OF GETTYSBURG.

ASSETS.

Loans and discounts	$299,566 10
Specie	36,123 30
Due by other Banks	109,065 39
Notes of other Banks,	11,034 50
Stocks	940 00
Judgments	7,451 98
Bonds	5,018 17
Real Estate	6 400 00
Total	$176,209 41

LIABILITIES.*

Circulation	$243,440 00
Deposits	29,982 31
Due to other Banks	8,881 44
Total	$283,303 75
CAPITAL,	$145,150 00.

The above statement is correct, to the best of my knowlegde and belief.

T. D. CARSON, *Cashier.*

Affirmed and subscribed before me, the 9th day of April, 1861. GEO. ARNOLD, *J. P.*

April 15, 1861.

New Millinery

IN LITTLESTOWN.—MISS MARY M. BEITLER would respectfully inform the Ladies of Littlestown and surrounding country, that she continues the Millinery business, in Hampton, Adams county, where (having just returned from the city) she will keep on hand, for sale, at the lowest profits, BONNETS, Fancy Ribbons, Flowers, Band-boxes, Straw, Leghorn, and other Millinery Goods of the newest and best styles. Ready-trimmed Bonnets are at all times to be had—among them the new style White Neapolitan.

Bonnet-making and trimming attended to with dispatch and cheaply. Bonnets bleached and done up for 37½ cents. Latest fashions received for Spring and Summer Bonnets.

April 8, 1861. 4t

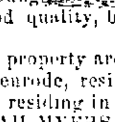
Spring & Summer Millinery.

MISS MARIA BENNETT has just received a new stock of Spring and Summer Bonnets, Ruches and Trimmings of every kind, to which she invites the attention of the Ladies. From past experience, added to much care in her purchases, she feels satisfied that her friends and customers cannot fail to be pleased upon giving her a call. She is prepared to do up work, and would invite especial attention to the fact that she can remodel Neapolitan Bonnets in a superior style. Her goods are all of the latest and most fashionable kind, and will be disposed of at the very lowest cash prices. Ladies, call and examine, before purchasing elsewhere. At the Old Stand, on Baltimore street, a few doors South of the Post Office, Gettysburg, Pa.

April 8, 1851.

Private Sale

OF A FARM.—The subscriber, Assignee of JACOB EKENRODE and WIFE, offers at Private Sale, THE FARM of said Assignors, situate partly in Franklin and partly in Cumberland townships, Adams county, on the road leading from Gettysburg to Mummasburg, about one mile from the latter place. The Farm contains 142 ACRES and 4 PERCHES, neat measure, improved with a Two-Story Double LOG HOUSE, Log Barn, with Sheds attached, Horse Stables, new Spring House, well of water at the door, and a Young Orchard. The land is of good quality, being the yellow sand.



Persons wishing to view the property are requested to call on Jacob Eckenrode, residing thereon, or on the Assignee, residing in Gettysburg. ZACHARIAH MYERS,

April ? 1861. tf *Assignee.*

Assignee's Notice.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Assignee, under a deed of trust for the benefit creditors, of JACOB ECKENRODE and CATHARINE, his wife, of Franklin township, Adams county, notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said Assignors, to make immediate payment to the undersigned, residing in the Borough of Gettysburg, in said county, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ZACHARIAH MYERS, *Assignee.*

April 8, 1861. 6t

FAIRFIELD

Still in the Union!

RINEHART & SULLIVAN beg leave to call the attention of their friends and the public generally to the fact that they have just returned from the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, cheaper than ever before offered in the county.

Having bought their goods for Cash, at panic prices, and at a time when the decline in many kinds of fabrics is unprecedented, they are enabled to offer such BARGAINS as will astonish the most credulous. If our friends will but call and examine our stock, which is complete in every department, we are sure we can offer such inducements as will amply repay them for their trouble. Every article usually kept in a first class country store will be found on hand. We are determined NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD anywhere outside of the City, as our motto is "Quick Sales and Small Profits." No trouble to show goods.

☞We also take this occasion to return our thanks for the very generous patronage we have heretofore received, and indulge the hope that by strict attention to business, and a high regard for the interests of both our patrons and ourselves, to merit a continuance of their kind favors. RINEHART & SULLIVAN,

Corner Main and Mountain sts.,

April 8, 1861. Fairfield, Pa.

Notice.

JOHN BYERS'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of John Byers, late of Reading township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Hamilton township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB WEHLER, *Adm'r.*

March 25, 1861. 6t

Notice.

JANE CURRY'S ESTATE.—Letters of the administration, with the will annexed, on adestate of Jane Curry, late of Liberty township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement. ARCHIBALD CURRY,

Adm'r with the will annexed.

March 11, 1861. 6t

IF you want to buy the finest and best fitting Ladies' Gaiters, Ladies Mor. Boots, Gents' fine calf Boots, Infants' and Youths' Shoes, call at McILHENY'S.

Baltimore Adv'ts.

Howard Street

CARPET STORE!—A. G. GRIFFITH & SON, No. 37 N. Howard St., S. W. Corner of Howard & Marion Streets, Baltimore.

☞NEW AND CHEAP CARPET HOUSE.

Do you want to buy a Cheap Carpet?

Then go to the Howard St. Carpet Store. CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, &c., &c.—We would invite attention to our New stock of Carpetings, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Rag Carpets, Table Oil Cloths, &c., &c., all of which we are determined to sell at the very lowest *Cash* prices.

☞Any wishing to buy goods in our line will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Goods packed for country trade and delivered free of charge. A. G. GRIFFITH & SON.

ALBERT G. GRIFFITH, G. SAPPINGTON GRIFFITH, No. 37 N. Howard St., S. W. Cor. of Howard & Marion Streets.

April 8, 1861. 6w

1861. 1861. 1861.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS AND MATTINGS, FROM NEW YORK AUCTIONS.—Carpets from 25 cents up; Oil Cloths from 37½ cents up; White and Checked Matting, all widths, at very low prices; Cocoa Mattings of different widths. Also, DRUGGETTS, RUGS, DOOR MATS and STAIR RODS at reduced rates. RAG CARPETS of our own make at wholesale and retail. A call solicited. JOSEPH VICTORY,

145 Lexington Street,
4 doors west of Howard St., Baltimore.

April 1, 1861. 3m

A. Mathiot & Son's

SOFA AND FURNITURE WAREROOMS, Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street, Baltimore, (near Fayette st.,) extending from Gay to Frederick st.—the largest establishment of the kind in the Union. Always on hand a large assortment of HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, embracing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Wardrobes, Mattresses of Husk, Cotton and Hair, Spring Beds, Sofas, Tete-e-Tetes, Arm Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etageres, Marble Tables, Settees, Reception and Upholstered Chairs, ASSORTED COLORS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE, Wood Chairs, Office Chairs, Barber Chairs, Cribs and Cradles, Hat Racks, Hall Furniture, Gilt and Walnut Frame Looking Glasses, Sideboards, Extension Tables, of every length.

Persons disposed to purchase are invited to call and give our stock an examination, which for variety and quality of workmanship is not equalled by any establishment in the country.

A. MATHIOT & SON,
Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street.

Aug. 6 1860. 1y

Lawrence D. Dietz's

NOTION HOUSE,
FANCY GOODS,
HOSIERY, TRIMMINGS,
AND TOYS,

Wholesale and Retail, as Cheap as any place in Baltimore.

151 FRANKLIN STREET, BALTIMORE.

☞Orders promptly attended to.

June 18, 1860. 1y

George M. Bokee,

IMPORTER and Dealer in
CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE,
No. 41 North Howard Street, between Lexington and Fayette Streets, BALTIMORE.

STONEWARE always on hand, at Factory prices. June 18, 1860. 1y

Notice.

WAYBRIGHT ZIEGLER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Waybright Ziegler, late of Gettysburg, Adams co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same place, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID ZIEGLER, SR., *Adm'r.*

March 11, 1861. 6t

At Broadhead's,

IN Carlisle street, the latest Periodicals can always be had. This is the time to renew subscriptions. Don't delay, but "come right along."

The new Odd Fellows' Certificate—a splendid affair, and cheap—can be obtained at Broadhead's. Call, inspect, and buy.

Nov. 26, 1860.

Cannon & Adair's

NEW MARBLE WORKS, corner of Baltimore and East Middle streets, directly opposite the new Court House, Gettysburg.—Having recently arrived from Philadelphia, and feeling fully competent to execute all work in the finest style of the art, we would respectfully invite the attention of the public wishing to procure anything in our line, to favor us with a call and examine specimens of our work. We are prepared to furnish MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND HEADSTONES, MARBLE MANTLES, SLABS for Cabinet-makers, and all other work appertaining to our business, at the lowest possible prices. We do not hesitate to guarantee that our work shall be put up in a manner substantial and tasteful equal to the best to be seen in the cities, where every improvement which experience has suggested is availed of, and especially do we guarantee that our Cemetery and Grave Yard work shall be so carefully set as not to be affected by frost, but shall maintain for years that erectness of position given at the completion of a job, and so necessary to continued gracefulness and symmetry.

Nov. 28, 1859. tf

Roman Eye Balsam,

FOR INFLAMED EYELIDS.—The delicate structure of the eyelid renders it peculiarly sensitive and liable to disease. When, from any cause, it becomes affected, the inner membrane rapidly inflames, and the eyelid evinces the strongest predisposition to attract to itself humors from all parts of the body. Hundreds of persons of scrofulous habit are disfigured by rawness or redness of the eyelids, commonly called sore eyes, and tortured with apprehensions of impaired vision, who, by using this BALSAM, may obtain almost immediate relief. In all cases, the earlier this remedy is applied the better. In cases where the EYELIDS ARE INFLAMED, or the ball of the eye thickly covered with blood, it acts almost like magic, and removes all appearances of inflammation after two or three applications. There is a numerous class of persons that are peculiarly exposed to accidents or diseases that weaken and inflame the Eyes, and perhaps destroy the sight, such as Miners, Mechanics, and other operatives in metals, who, from the nature of their employments, are compelled to work in a cloud of dust and grit. Such should never be without this Balsam.

PRICE 25 CTS. PER JAR—Will be sent free per Mail to any part of the United States upon receipt of 30 cents in postage stamps.

☞Prepared by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton St., cor. of William, N. Y.

For sale by A. D. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, Pa.

Mar. 11, 1861. 1m

The Election

IS over, and although every one can't have his wishes entirely satisfied, it becomes us to submit. The next important question for all men, and particularly the people of Adams county, is where to buy the best and cheapest fall and winter Clothing. We unhesitating say, at SAMSON'S—*that's the spot*—N. E. corn of the Diamond, in the old County Building

Gettysburg, Oct. 15 1860.

Removal.

WATCH & CLOCK REPAIRING.—LOUIS ZEITLER has removed his Watch & Clock Making Establishment to South Baltimore street, two doors north of Danner & Ziegler's Store, where he will be glad to receive a continuance of the patronage of the public. By close attention to business, good work, and moderate charges, he hopes to give general satisfaction, as heretofore.

Gettysburg, April 8, 1861.

New Spring Goods!

A. SCOTT & SON, opposite Eagle Hotel, Gettysburg, will open this day, a cheap and desirable stock of seasonable goods for Ladies and Gentlemen, with a full assortment of Domestics, &c., &c. We would respecfully call attention to our stock, which will be sold at the lowest possible rates.

☞Call soon and examine for yourselves.—No trouble to show goods.

A. SCOTT & SON.

April 8, 1861.

ENGLISH DAIRY CHEESE, a very fine article, now to be had at H. G. CARR'S.

HARD TIMES

MADE EASY!

GOOD NEWS FOR THE UNEMPLOYED!

1000 *Chances to Make Money!*

ONE MILLION DOLLARS

WORTH OF

WATCHES,

JEWELRY

AND

Silver-Plated Ware,

TO BE DISPOSED OF ON

AN ENTIRELY NEW

AND

ORIGINAL PLAN!

35,000 AGENTS WANTED!

All persons desirous of securing an Agency in this

NEW ENTERPRISE

Should send on their names at once, enclosing a 3 cent stamp to pay postage, and receive by return of mail

A PREMIUM

CATALOGUE,

Containing

OUR INDUCEMENTS,

Which afford

A RARE CHANCE

TO MAKE

MONEY

without risk, together with

FULL PARTICULARS

RELATIVE TO THIS

NOVEL PLAN!

To insure prompt and satisfactory dealings, direct all orders to

GEORGE G. EVANS,
439 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

April 1, 1861.

Dividend.

MARCH 13, 1861.

THE President and Managers of the York and Gettysburg Turnpike Road Company have this day declared a dividend of One Dollar and Fifty Cents per share on the capital stock, to be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives on or after the 5th day of April next, in Gettysburg by GEORGE SWOPE, and in York by PHILIP SMYSER, *Treasurer.*

April 1 1861. 3t

Farmers, Take Notice!

REMOVAL.—DAVID WARREN has removed his PLOUGH AND MACHINE SHOP to the "School House," in Carlisle street, where persons can be supplied with good Ploughs as heretofore. REAPERS, THRESHING MACHINES, and all kinds of Farming Implements repaired at the shortest notice, and at moderate charges. Also, WARREN'S PATENT CORN PLANTER manufactured and for sale.

BRINGMAN & WARREN.

April 1, 1861. 4t

Watches, Jewelry,

AND SILVER-WARE.—We would respectfully inform our friends, patrons and the public generally, that we have now in Store and offer WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at the lowest Cash Prices, a large and very choice stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, of every variety and style.

Every description of Diamond Work and other Jewelry made to order, at short notice.—☞All goods warranted to be as represented.

N. B.—Particular attention given to Repairing Watches and Jewelry, of every description. STAUFFER & HARLEY,

No. 622 Market St., South Side, Philad'a.

Mar. 11, 1861. 3m

New Goods!

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS have just received and are now opening a cheap and desirable assortment of Spring Goods, to which the attention of buyers is respectfully invited. Their stock comprises all the latest and most approved styles and patterns of Dress Goods, together with their usual assortment of Staple Domestic Goods, such as cannot fail to please all who may favor them with their patronage. Call early and select from their large and varied assortment.

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS.

April 1, 1861.

H. Ward,

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN STRAW GOODS, Nos. 103, 105 AND 107 NORTH SECOND STREET, PHILADELPHIA.—We are now receiving our SPRING STOCK, which will comprise a large and desirable assortment of all kinds of STRAW AND LACE GOODS.—Also, a large assortment of LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS. Our stock of FLOWERS and RUCHES will be unusually large this season, and we would invite your special attention to that department. Please call and examine them before making your purchases.

H. WARD,

Nos. 103, 105 and 107 North Second St., above Arch, Philadelphia. [March 25, '61. 4t

Assignee's Notice.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Assignee, under a deed of trust for the benefit of creditors, of GEORGE HAGARMAN and WIFE, of Mountpleasant township, Adams county, notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said Assignors to make immediate payment to the undersigned, residing in the same township, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE W. HAGARMAN, *Assignee.*

March 11, 1861. 6t

Second Arrival

THIS FALL.—*Larger Stock than Ever!*—JACOBS & BRO. have just received their second purchase of Fall and Winter Goods, which they offer cheaper than ever, having bought at the most favorable rates. They ask the public to call in and see their large assortment, convinced that every taste can be gratified. Their CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, Cassinets, Cords, Jeans, &c., cannot be excelled for variety, and then the low prices at which they are offered are really astonishing. Goods made up at the shortest notice, in the latest styles, and at as reasonable rates as can be expected. Their establishment is in Chambersburg street, a few doors below Buehler's Drug Store. [Oct. 15, 1860.

Notice.

MICHAEL BENDER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Michael Bender, late of Richland county, Illinois, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in North Codorus tp., York co., Pa., he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

PETER FISHEL, *Adm'r.*

March 11, 1861. 6t*

Notice.

JOSEPH DYSERT'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Joseph Dysert, late of Germany township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Union township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement. AMOS LEFEVER,

March 11, 1861. 6t *Adm'r.*

Gettysburg

STEAM LIME MILL, CORNER OF WEST AND RAILROAD STREETS, NEAR THE FOUNDRY.—The subscriber, having leased the Steam Mill of Mr. C. W. HOFFMAN, in this place, has had it thoroughly repaired, by placing in it the necessary machinery for grinding Limestone. The mill is now in operation and I am ready to supply any demand for this useful Fertilizer. GROUND LIME-STONE is now conceded by those who have tested it, to be a much better Fertilizer than Burnt Lime, or indeed any of the other Fertilizers generally applied to land. The following Certificate from Mr. DIEHL, an extensive farmer, and highly respectable citizen of Adams county, will attest the truth of this assertion:

☞"I have been trying the Ground Limestone on my land for the last four years and find it to be a better fertilizer than the Burnt Lime, and CHEAPER. It has given satisfaction in the first crop. PETER DIEHL."

Numerous other certificates of like character could be produced, but this is sufficient.

☞Farmers are requested to send in their orders and to give it a trial.

Mar. 4, 1861. tf JOHN HOOVER.

National Hotel,

LITTLESTOWN, ADAMS CO., PA.—The undersigned, having leased the National Hotel, (Railroad House,) in Littlestown, takes this method of informing the public of the fact, and of the further fact that he will spare no effort to please all who may patronize him. His Table will always be found to have the best the markets may afford, whilst his Bar shall contain the choicest of Liquors. None but attentive and accommodating Hostlers will be tolerated at the Hotel. With good beds, good fare, and all the other arrangements of the house good, not forgetting to mention moderate charges, he cannot fail to give satisfaction. He therefore solicits a share of the public's patronage. JOSHUA PRICE.

☞N. B.—HORSES and VEHICLES can always be had on hire at the National Hotel.

Jan. 14, 1861. 3m*

Washington Hotel,

NEW OXFORD, ADAMS COUNTY, PA.—The undersigned, having taken the above named well-known and popular house, formerly occupied by Mrs. Miley, and more recently by J. F. Beck, takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public that he is prepared to receive and entertain guests in a style not to be excelled by any country hotel. The house having been repaired and newly furnished with everything calculated to make guests comfortable, the public may rest assured that they will, at all times, find it in a condition suited to the comfort and convenience of the traveler. With good rooms and clean beds, it makes a most desirable place for transient and permanent boarders.

His bar is always supplied with the choicest wines, brandies, gins, &c.

His table is always supplied with the best the markets afford. And all other appliances suitable and necessary, for the accommodation of man and beast, with faithful and obliging servants, and his own personal attention and supervision, he will leave no means unspared to merit the public patronage.

The proprietor assures those who may favor him with their patronage, that they shall ever meet with a cordial reception at his house, and that everything essential to the convenience and happiness of his guests shall be attended to. Also in connection with this house, is extensive stabling attached for horses.

HENRY L. BERKHEIMER.

Feb. 25, 1861. 3m

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE!
DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?

BELLINGHAM'S

CELEBRATED

Stimulating Onguent,

FOR THE WHISKERS AND HAIR.

The subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of the United States, that they have obtained the Agency for, and are now enabled to offer to the American public, the above justly celebrated and world-renowned article.

THE STIMULATING ONGUENT

is prepared by Dr. C. P. BELLINGHAM, an eminent physician of London, and is warranted to bring out a thick set of

WHISKERS OR A MUSTACHE

in from three to six weeks. This article is the only one of the kind used by the French, and in London and Paris it is in universal use.

It is a beautiful, economical, soothing, yet stimulating compound, acting as if by magic upon the roots, causing a beautiful growth of luxuriant hair. If applied to the scalp, it will cure BALDNESS, and cause to spring up in place of the bald spots a fine growth of new hair.—Applied according to directions, it will turn RED or towy hair DARK, and restore gray hair to its original color, leaving it soft, smooth, and flexible. The "ONGUENT" is an indispensable article in every gentleman's toilet, and after one week's use they would not for any consideration be without it.

The subscribers are the only Agents for the article in the United States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Price One Dollar a box—for sale by all Druggists and Dealers; or a box of the "Onguent" (warranted to have the desired effect) will be sent to any who desire it, by mail (direct,) securely packed, on receipt of price and postage, $1 18. Apply to or address

HORACE L. HEGEMAN & CO.,
DRUGGISTS, &C.,
24 William Street, New York.

Feb. 25, 1861. 6m

De Grath's Electric Oil,

FOR the following (not everything.) Warranted to

Cure Fever and Ague in one day;
Cure Chills in five minutes;
Cure Croup in one night;
Cure Deafness in two to four days:
Cure Burns and Scalds in ten minutes;
Cure Sprains, Wounds and Bruises in from one to three days;
Cure Inflammation in one day;
Cure Neuralgia, Group, Toothache, Burns, in ten minutes;
Cure Hemorrhage, Scrofula, Abscess, in ten days;
Cure Bruises, Wounds, Tetter, in one to three days;
Cure Earache, Stiff Neck, Ague, in one day;
Cure Felons, Broken Breast, Salt Rheum, in three to six days;
Cure Quinsy, Palpitation, Pleurisy in one to ten days;
Cure Asthma, Palsy, Gout, Erysipelas, in five to twenty days;
Cure Frosted Feet, Chilblains, Stiff Joints, Chronic Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Scarlet Fever, and the lame made to walk, by a few bottles.

This Oil (De Grath's) is mild and pleasant, and is a great Family Medicine for children teething, &c.

Ladies should all use it. It always leaves you better than its finds you, and one bottle often cures entirely.

AFFLICTED THIRTEEN YEARS AND CURED IN ONE WEEK.

Read letter from Rev. James Temple.

Philadelphia, June 9th, 1856.

Prof. De Grath: I have been afflicted for thirteen years with Neuralgia and other painful complaints, and I have been unable to sleep soundly or walk any distance for many years past. Last week I got a bottle of your "Electric Oil." The first night I slept soundly and well, and to-day I am a new man. My wife could not believe her eyes. Your Electric Oil has done in one week what the physicians of Philadelphia failed to do in thirteen years.

Gratefully yours.
REV. JAMES TEMPLE,
310 South Street.

DEAFNESS CURED.

New Haven, May 19th, 1858.

Prof. De Grath: My brother has been deaf for three years. After trying many things, he used your Oil a few times, and it cured him entirely. CLIFFORD R. SCRANTON.

CAUTION.—There are numerous imitations sprung up on the reputation that my article has acquired. The public must beware. They are worthless. Sold by all Druggists.

Depot, 217 South Eighth street, Philadelphia.

Feb. 25, 1861. 3m

MOULD CANDLES, wholesale, at $13 per 100 lbs. NORBECK & MARTIN.

March 25, 1861.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Advertisements.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

J. J. Herron,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.—Office on Baltimore street, nearly opposite Fahnestock Brothers' Store.
Gettysburg, Oct. 1, 1860. tf

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street,) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. ☞Apply to him personally or by letter.
Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

J. C. Neely,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend to collections and all other business intrusted to his care with promptness. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond, (formerly occupied by Wm. B. McClellan, Esq.)
Gettysburg, April 11, 1859. tf

Wm. B. McClellan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in West Middle street, one door west of the new Court House.
Gettysburg, Nov. 14, 1859.

A. J. Cover,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Fahnestocks' and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5, 1859.

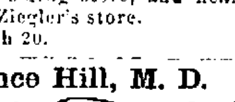
Wm. A. Duncan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in the Northwest corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa. [Oct. 3, 1859. tf

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.
Gettysburg, March 20.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.



HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stoever.
Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

Adams County

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated March 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.
Vice President—S. R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—David M'Creary.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Jacob King, Andrew Heintzelman.
Managers—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, Jacob King, A. Heintzelman, R. M'Curdy, Thos. A. Marshall, S. Fahnestock, Wm. B. McClellan, Wm. B. Wilson, M. Eichelberger, Abdiel F. Gitt, John Wolford, H. A. Picking, Abel T. Wright, John Horner, R. G. McCreary, S. R. Russell, D. M'Creary, Andrew Polley, John Picking, J. R. Hersh.

☞This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, *without any assessment*, having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

☞The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2, P. M.
Sept. 27, 1858.

Still at Work!

COACHMAKING AND BLACKSMITHING—The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the Coachmaking and Blacksmithing business in every branch at his establishment in Chambersburg street. He has on hand and will manufacture to order all kinds of CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, SLEIGHS, Spring Wagons, &c., of the best material, and made by superior workmen. ☞REPAIRING and BLACKSMITHING of all kinds done at reasonable rates, promptly and to the satisfaction of customers.

COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for work at market prices.

☞Persons desiring articles of work in the Coachmaking or Blacksmithing line, are respectfully invited to call on
JOHN L. HOLTZWORTH.
Gettysburg, Jan. 24, '59.

Marble Yard Removed.

THE subscriber having removed his place of business to East York street, a short distance below St. James' Church, would announce to the public that he is still prepared to furnish all kinds of work in his line, such as Monuments, Headstones, &c., &c., of every variety of style and finish, with and without bases and sockets, to suit purchasers, and at prices to suit the times. Persons desiring anything in his line will find it a decided advantage to examine his stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
WM. B. MEALS.
Gettysburg, March 21, 1859.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Hon. ROBERT J. FISHER, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district, and DAVID ZIEGLER and ISAAC E. WIERMAN, Esqs., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 25th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred fifty-nine, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday, the 15th day of April next*.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also, they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.
SAMUEL WOLF, *Sheriff*.
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Mar. 18, 1861. tc

Photography

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, executed in the best style known in the art, at C. G. CRANE'S GALLERY, 532 Arch Street, East of Sixth, Philadelphia. LIFE SIZE in Oil and Pastel, Stereoscopic Portraits, Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c., for Cases, Medallions, Pins, Rings, &c. [Nov. 12, 1860. 1y

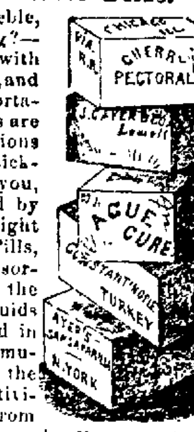
The Bodugger.

THIS wonderful article, just patented, is something *entirely* new, and never before offered to agents, who are wanted everywhere. Full particulars sent *free*. Address
SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.
March 4, 1861. 1y

Henry Hughes,

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER, GETTYSBURG, PA., having just returned from a visit to the Great Eastern, is now supplied with a large assortment of Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Valises, &c. Give me a call.
Aug. 13, 1860.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.



ARE you sick, feeble, and complaining?—Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering, and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly, and many of them surely, cured by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills, will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure.

Statements from leading physicians in some of the principal cities, and from other well known public persons.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1856.

Dr. Ayer: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her.
ASA MORGRIDGE.

AS A FAMILY PHYSIC.
From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, New Orleans.

Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

HEADACHE, SICK HEADACHE, FOUL STOMACH.
From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore.

Dear Bro. Ayer: I cannot answer you what complaints I have cured with your Pills better than to say all that we ever treat with a purgative medicine. I place great dependence on an effectual cathartic in my daily contest with disease, and believing as I do that your Pills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 1, 1855.
Dr. J. C. Ayer—Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once. Yours with great respect,
ED. W. PREBLE, Clk of Steamer Clarion.

BILIOUS DISORDERS—LIVER COMPLAINTS.
From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City.

Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of bilious complaints than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people.

Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., 7th Feb. 1856.
Sir: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of bilious disease so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them. Fraternally yours,
ALONZO BALL, M. D.,
Physician of the Marine Hospital.

DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, RELAX, WORMS.
From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicago.

Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have ever found. The alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for bilious dysentery and diarrhœa. Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children.

DYSPEPSIA, IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.
From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

Dr. Ayer: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

Warsaw, Wyoming co., N. Y., Oct. 24, '55.
Dear Sir: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and purify the fountains of the blood.
JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

CONSTIPATION, COSTIVENESS, SUPPRESSION, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, DROPSY, PARALYSIS, FITS, ETC.
From Dr. J. P. Vaughn, Montreal, Canada.

Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of costiveness. If others of our fraternity have found them as efficacious as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although bad enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe costiveness to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease.

From Mrs. E. Stuart, Physician and Midwife, ton.

I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the natural secretion when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to cleanse the stomach and expel worms. They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church.
Pulaski House, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, '56.
Honored Sir: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating neuralgic pains, which ended in chronic rheumatism.—Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

Senate Chamber, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec. '55.
Dr. Ayer: I have been entirely cured, by your Pills, of Rheumatic Gout—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years.
VINCENT SLIDELL.

☞Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for $1.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

☞Sold by A. D. Buehler, Gettysburg; P. Boblitz, Arendtsville; Paxton & McCreary, Fairfield; P. A. Myers, New Chester; M. Stauter, New Oxford; E. Hiteshew, York Springs; and dealers generally.
Sept. 3, 1860. 1yeow

'61. PICKING IS NOW SELLING '61.

OVERCOATS at panic prices,
OVERCOATS at panic prices,
OVERCOATS at panic prices.
DRESS COATS at panic prices,
DRESS COATS at panic prices,
DRESS COATS at panic prices.
PANTALOONS at panic prices,
PANTALOONS at panic prices,
PANTALOONS at panic prices.
VESTS of all kinds at panic prices,
VESTS of all kinds at panic prices,
VESTS of all kinds at panic prices.
Under-shirts, Drawers, Socks, Gloves, Comforts, Gentlemen's Shawls, and Gents' Furnishing Goods of every description. Also, Musical Instruments—Accordeons, Flutes, Fifes, Notions, &c., &c., now being sold very cheap, and at prices to suit the times.
NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY—CALL SOON.
Jan. 14, 1861.

ENGLISH DAIRY CHEESE, a very fine article, [illegible]

Tyson Brothers,

PROPRIETORS of the *EXCELSIOR SKY-LIGHT GALLERY*, GETTYSBURG, PA., take pleasure in announcing to the public that they have removed to their NEW AND EXTENSIVE SKY-LIGHT GALLERY, located on the South side of York street, opposite the Bank, and one door below their old stand.

The building has been erected under their immediate supervision, and neither pains or expense has been spared in rendering their apartments both comfortable and convenient. All the modern improvements have been added to the working department, so that they now possess every facility for the production of first class pictures.

The first premium was awarded them by the Menallen Agricultural Fair for the best Ambrotypes and Photographs.

Pictures of all the various styles, (including Stereoscopic,) made as heretofore; all work executed in the best manner and guarantied to give entire satisfaction. They hope their friends and the public will remember, when they wish pictures taken, that the Excelsior Sky-light Gallery is near them, and that pictures made there are always equal and often superior to those made in large cities. In no instance do they insist upon a sale when they fail to please.

The "Excelsior" is always free to the public, and every one is cordially invited to pay it a visit, when they will have an opportunity to decide of the justness of the patronage and increasing reputation which it enjoys.

☞Ladies will find every convenience for the arrangement of their toilet.
ISAAC G. TYSON, CHAS. J. TYSON,
PHOTOGRAPHERS.
Jan. 21, 1861.

Dr. Esenwein's

TAR AND WOOD NAPTHA *PECTORAL*,
is the best Medicine in the world for the Cure of Coughs and Colds, Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, Difficulty in Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Diptheria,
and for the relief of patients in the advanced stages of Consumption, together with all Diseases of the Throat and Chest, and which predispose to Consumption.

It is peculiarly adapted to the radical cure of Asthma.

Being prepared by a practical Physician and Druggist, and one of great experience in the cure of the various diseases to which the human frame is liable.

It is offered to the afflicted with the greatest confidence.

Try it and be convinced that it is invaluable in the cure of Bronchial affections. *Price 50 cents per bottle.*

☞Prepared only by
DR. A. ESENWEIN & CO.,
Druggists and Chemists,
N. W. cor. Ninth & Poplar Sts., PHILADELPHIA.
☞Sold by every respectable Druggist and Dealer in Medicines throughout the State.
April 2, 1860. 1y

Norbeck & Martin

HAVE just received from the city the largest stock of GROCERIES they have ever offered to the public—Sugars, Syrups, Coffees, Teas, Rice, Cheese, Fish, Salt, Spices, &c., &c., embracing all varieties, at all prices, the lowest the market will afford. Also Brooms, Brushes, and Notions; Tar, Oils, Candles, &c., in short, everything to be found in a first class Grocery and Variety Store.

The Flour and Feed business is continued with a steady increase. The highest market prices paid and the smallest profits asked. The public are invited to give us a call and see for themselves. NORBECK & MARTIN,
Corner of Baltimore and High streets.
May 21, 1860.

Hat. Boot. Shoe.

MORE NEW GOODS AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT.—The undersigned have just received a fresh supply of Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c. Also, have a good supply of Saddles and Harness, Bridles, Collars, &c.

Shoes and Boots of all kinds made to order by first-rate workmen, and on short notice.—Home-made work always on hand. Prices low for cash. COBEAN & CULP.
Nov. 19, 1860.

Something New

IN GETTYSBURG.—The undersigned informs the citizens of the town and county, that he has commenced the BAKING business, on a large scale, in York street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Wattles's Hotel, where he will try to deserve, and hopes to receive, a liberal patronage. BREAD, ROLLS, CAKES, CRACKERS, PRETZELS, &c., &c., baked every day, (Sundays excepted,) all of the best quality, and sold at the lowest living profits. Cracker-baking in all its branches is largely carried on, and orders to any amount, from this and adjoining counties, supplied at the shortest notice. Having erected a large and commodious bake-house and secured the best workman and the most approved machinery, he is prepared to do a heavy business.
VALENTINE SAUPEE.
July 25, 1859.

Removal.

NEW SALOON.—GEO. F. ECKENRODE has removed his Oyster establishment to the splendid new Saloon in Jacobs & Bro's. Building, on the North side of Chambersburg street, where he will at all times be prepared to serve up the best of OYSTERS, in every style. By keeping a good article, he expects to receive a liberal share of public patronage. TURTLE SOUP, CHICKEN, BEEF TONGUE, PIG'S FEET, TRIPE, BOILED and FRIED EGGS, ICE CREAM, BIRDS, &c., in their season. A nice glass of ALE or LAGER can always be had.—Come and try me. G. F. ECKENRODE.
April 2, 1860.

Handsome Women.

TO THE LADIES.—HUNT'S "BLOOM OF ROSES." A rich and elegant color for the cheeks or lips. IT WILL NOT WASH OR RUB OFF, and when once applied, remains durable for years. The tint is so rich and natural, that the closest scrutiny fails to detect its use. Can be removed by lemon juice and will not injure the skin. This is a new preparation, used by the celebrated Court Beauties of London and Paris. Mailed free, in bottles, with directions for use, for $1 00.

HUNT'S "COURT TOILET POWDER," imparts a dazzling whiteness to the complexion, and is unlike anything else used for this purpose. Mailed free for 50 Cents.

HUNT'S "BRITISH BALM," removes tan, freckles, sunburn and all eruptions of the skin. Mailed free for 50 Cents.

HUNT'S "IMPERIAL POMADE," for the hair, strengthens and improves its growth, keeps it from falling off, and is warranted TO MAKE THE HAIR CURL. Mailed free for $1 00.

HUNT'S "PEARL BEAUTIFIER," for the teeth and gums, cleanses and whitens the teeth, hardens the gums, purifies the breath effectually, PRESERVES THE TEETH AND PREVENTS TOOTHACHE. Mailed free for $1 00.

HUNT'S "BRIDAL WREATH PERFUME," a double extract of orange blossoms and cologne. Mailed free for $1 00. This exquisite perfume was first used by the Princess Royal of England, on her marriage. Messrs. Hunt & Co. presented the Princess with an elegant case of Perfumery, (in which all of the above articles were included) in handsome cut glass with gold stoppers, valued at $1500, particulars of which appeared in the public prints.

All the above articles sent Free, by express, for $5 00. Cash can either accompany the order, or be paid to the express agent on delivery of goods. HUNT & CO.,
Perfumers to the Queen.
Regent St., London, and 77 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.
For Sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.
☞The Trade Supplied. [Oct. 15, '60. 1y

Flour, Groceries, &c.

I HAVE constantly on hand, FLOUR, Corn and Buckwheat MEALS, Hommony, Soup Beans, Dried Fruit, and Pickels; SUGARS, COFFEES, Teas, Syrups, N. O. Molasses, (new crop, at 50 cents per gallon, the very best kind for baking,) English Cheese, and every other article usually kept in a Flour and Grocery Store. Give me a call. WM. GILLESPIE.
Gettysburg Dec. 31 1860 9m*

Great Reduction

IN prices of plain and figured French Merinoes, all-wool Delaines in neat and medium styles, union Cashmeres and Delaines in great variety, Satin Travers, Poil de Shivers, and a nice lot of union Plaids. All the above will be sold at LOW PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. Call soon. J. L. SCHICK.
Jan. 21, 1861.

Gettysburg

BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM, S. E. Corner of Centre Square.—The public are respectfully requested to bear in mind that at this Store may be found a large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of the best material.

The subscriber, having just returned from Philadelphia, where he selected with care and upon the best terms, a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, his stock is now full and complete and he flatters himself that he can please the most fastidious. Call and examine my stock. Custom made Boots and Shoes always on hand. R. F. McILHENY.
Oct. 22, 1860.

Tinning! Tinning!

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally, that he has opened a new Tinning establishment, in Chambersburg street, directly opposite Christ Church. He will manufacture, and keep constantly on hand, every variety of TIN-WARE, PRESSED and JAPAN-WARE, and will always be ready to do REPAIRING. ROOFING and SPOUTING also done in the best manner. Prices moderate, and no effort spared to render full satisfaction. A share of the public's patronage is solicited.
A. P. BAUGHER.
Gettysburg, June 18, 1860. 1y

T. E. Cook & Sons

HAVE established a Depot at Maj. JOHN SCOTT'S, in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg. Fine thrifty Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants, carefully transplanted there for sale.
☞Call and see them—satisfaction warranted. [Nov. 12, 1860. tf

Hardware & Grocery

STORE.—The subscribers still have a splendid assortment of HARDWARE & GROCERIES, at their old established stand in Baltimore street.

They have just returned from the Cities with an immense stock of Goods—consisting, in part, of

BUILDING MATERIALS, such as Nails, Screws, Hinges, Bolts, Locks, Glass, etc., etc.

TOOLS, including Edge Tools of every description, Saws, Planes, Chisels, Gouges, Braces and Bits, Augers, Squares, Guages, Hammers, etc. etc.

BLACKSMITHS will find Anvils, Vices, Rasps, Files, Horse-shoes, Horse-shoe Nails, etc. with them, very cheap.

COACH FINDINGS, such as Cloth, Canvas, Damask, Fringes, Cotton, Moss, Oil-cloth, Springs, Axles, Hobs, Spokes, Felloes, Bows, Poles, Shafts, etc., etc.

SHOE FINDINGS—Tampico, Brush and French Morocco, Linings, Bindings, Pegs, Lasts, Boot-trees, etc., with a general assortment of Shoemaker's Tools.

CABINET-MAKER'S TOOLS—a general assortment; also, Varnish, Knobs, etc., etc.

HOUSEKEEPERS will also find a large assortment of Knives and Forks, Britannia, Albata and Silver Plated Table and Tea Spoons, Candlesticks, Waiters, Shovels and Tongs, Sad-irons, Enameled and Brass Kettles, Pans, Tubs, Buckets, Churns, Carpeting, etc., etc.

Also, a general assortment of Forged and Rolled IRON, of all sizes and kinds, Cast, Shear, and Blister Steel, which they will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

GROCERIES—a full and general assortment, such as Crushed, Pulverized, Clarified, and Brown Sugars, New Orleans, West Indies, and Sugar-house Molasses and Syrups, Coffee, Spices, Chocolate, fine, coarse, and dairy Salt, Linseed, Fish and Sperm Oil, Turpentine, Fish, etc.

A full assortment of Lead and Zinc, dry and in oil, also Fire-proof Paints; in fact, almost every article in the Hardware, Coach Finding, Shoe Finding, House-Keeping, Blacksmith, Cabinet-makers, Painters, and Grocery line—all of which they are determined to sell as low for cash as any house out of the City.
JOEL B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.
Gettysburg, Dec. 24, 1860. tf

Sower, Barnes & Co.,

BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS, 37 North Third st., Lower Side, above Market, PHILADELPHIA, invite the attention of Teachers, Booksellers and Country Merchants to their very large Stock of School Books, published in this and other cities, together with Miscellaneous and Blank Books, Paper and Stationery generally. S. B. & Co. are publishers of many Popular Works, among which are the following:

THE SERIES OF NORMAL ARITHMETICS,
By Edward Brooks, A. M., Professor of Mathematics in Pennsylvania State Normal School. Whatever helps the student to a THOROUGH UNDERSTANDING of his study, UNASSISTED by his Teacher, acts as a powerful stimulant upon him, while it releases the Teacher from the labor of making explanations which would be unnecessary with a more perfect Text Book.

The series above named has been published but a short time, and yet within a few months, without advertising or puffing, the demand amounts to almost one hundred thousand copies. Some of their advantages may be briefly stated, as follows:

1. They contain more new matter than any similar series.
2. They exhibit a number of new arithmetical solutions to problems that have heretofore been confined to Algebra.
3. The matter is arranged more philosophically than in others, and is therefore better adapted for instruction.
4. No subjects or phrases, signs or figures, are introduced in lessons previous to those in which they are fully explained, and the pupil is thus led along without the necessity of frequent and troublesome explanations on the part of the teacher. Very few elementary works have this merit.
5. New modes of Teaching are suggested throughout the series, and under the name of "Social Arithmetic," curious and interesting problems are introduced, which may be used with advantage in wakening up the attention, and sharpening the faculties of the school.
6. The key is not only what its title imports, but it is also a complete treatise on the art of teaching Mental Arithmetic; being filled with hints useful to the Teacher.

The everyday practical value of Mental Arithmetic to every one who receives or pays money, if only for the daily necessaries of life, is now universally admitted. It therefore becomes imperative upon teachers to practice the best method of teaching it.

The books are beautifully printed on thick white paper, and neatly and tastefully bound. Their prices are as follows:

Normal Primary Arithmetic,..............15 cents.
Normal Mental Arithmetic,...............25 "
Key to Mental Arithmetic..................25 "

A very liberal deduction to Teachers, and those who buy in quantities. Single copies sent to Teachers by Mail, on receipt of one-third of the above prices to pre-pay postage.

SANDER'S SERIES OF READERS,
Consisting of Primer, 12½ cents; Speller, 15 cents; First Reader, 15 cents; Second, 30 cents; Third, 40 cents; Fourth, 66 cents; Fifth, 75 cents; High School, 88 cents; Young Ladies, 88 cents; and Sander's New Speaker, $1.00; elegantly printed, beautifully illustrated, substantially bound, and sold at lower prices than any other Series of Readers.

WHITE'S COPY BOOKS,
By T. Kirk White, President of Pennsylvania Commercial College. The writing is beautiful yet simple, practical and easily taught, the system being founded on natural habits and principles. The sale has become very large and is increasing. They afford a liberal profit to dealers.

PELTON'S OUTLINE MAPS.
This series of Six Superb Maps is now adopted in almost every school of note in the Union, where Geography is taught, and has no equal.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY has been introduced upon the Hemisphere Maps, all its details having been so arranged as to present a most gorgeous appearance, while they do not interfere with each other or the subjects usually shown upon Maps, and are easily taught and understood by Teacher and Pupil. Price $25 for full set of six Maps, or $10 for set of Hemisphere Maps alone.
Oct. 22, 1860. 6m

John W. Tipton,

FASHIONABLE BARBER, North-east corner of the Diamond, (next door to McClellan's Hotel,) Gettysburg, Pa., where he can at all times be found ready to attend to all business in his line. He has also excellent assistance and will ensure satisfaction. Give him a call. [Dec. 3, 1860.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN

Gin as a Remedial Agent.

THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT, especially designed for the use of the *Medical Profession* and the *Family*, having superceded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," etc., is now endorsed by all of the prominent physicians, chemists and connoisseurs, as possessing all of those *intrinsic* medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD and PURE Gin. Put up in quart bottles and sold by all druggists, grocers, etc.
A. M. BININGER & CO.,
(Established in 1778.) Sole Proprietors,
No. 19 Broad street, N. Y.
For sale by FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.—W. W. & H. SMITH, and all of the prominent Wholesale Druggists in Philadelphia.
Oct. 15, 1860. 1y

Gettysburg Foundry.

THE subscriber, having purchased the Foundry of Messrs. Zorbaugh, Stoat & Co., (formerly Warrens' Foundry,) has commenced business, and is now prepared to offer to the public a larger assortment of Machinery than has heretofore been offered, such as THRESHING MACHINES, Clover Hullers, Fodders Cutters, Corn Shellers, and Morgan's late improved Horse Rake. Also, STOVES, such as Cook Stoves, three different kinds; and five different sizes of Ten-plate Stoves. Likewise Mill and Saw-mill Castings, and all kinds of Turning in Iron or Wood.

☞REPAIRING of all kinds on Machinery and Castings will be done to order on short notice. Patterns made to order; Plough Castings ready made; PLOUGHS, such as Seyler, Witherow, Plocher, Woodcock, and many others not mentioned here: and eight different kinds of IRON FENCING, for Cemeteries, Porches or Yards.

Also, Mortising Machines, one of the best now in use. This machine works with a lever by hand; any little boy can manage it.

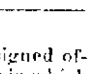
Call and examine our stock; no doubt but what we can please. Persons ought to see it their advantage to buy machinery of any kind at home, where it is manufactured, so that they can very easily get any part replaced or repaired.
DAVID STERNER.
Gettysburg, Feb. 13, 1860.

Cancer Institute.

AFTER many years of successful practice, DR. KELLING still desires to do good to the afflicted. He continues to cure all kinds of CANCERS, TUMORS, WENS, SCROFULA, or KING'S EVIL, SORES, &c., if curable, without cutting or poison. He does not confine himself merely to the cure of the above diseases, but will treat all others with success.—Patients will be visited if desired, a reasonable distance. Persons desiring to visit Dr. K. will please stop at the Railroad Hotel in Mechanicsburg, where they will be directed to his residence. For all particulars write—state diseases plainly. Enclose a postage stamp to prepay answer. Address Dr. C. L. KELLING, Mechanicsburg, Cumberland co., Pa.
Oct. 15, 1860. 6m

Town Property

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at Private Sale the Property in which he now resides, situate in East Middle street, Gettysburg, adjoining S. R. Tipton on the west and Mrs. McElroy on the east, with an alley in the rear. THE HOUSE is a two-story Frame, Weatherboarded, with Back-building; a well of water, with a pump in it, at the door; and a variety of fruit, such as apples, pears, peaches, apricots, cherries, and grapes, all the most choice.



ZACHARIAH MYERS.
Nov. 12, 1860. tf

Change of Time.

GETTYSBURG RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Nov. 26, 1860, the Morning Train will leave Gettysburg at 7.40 A. M., with passengers for all the connections, North and South, on the Northern Central Railway, and return about 1.20 P. M. The afternoon Train will leave Gettysburg at 2.45, P. M.; but passengers by this Train can go no further than Hanover the same evening. Returning will reach Gettysburg about 5.15 P. M., with passengers from Harrisburg, Philadelphia, &c. By this arrangement persons from the country, near the line of the Railroad, having business to transact in Gettysburg, can take the noon Train up and have nearly two hours in Gettysburg, and return in the Afternoon Train.
R. McCURDY, President.
Nov. 26, 1860.

Howard Association,

PHILADELPHIA.—A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *Pres't.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Sec'y.*
Jan. 7, 1861. 1y

Pay Up!

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm name of DANNER & ZIEGLER, Jrs., having been dissolved, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to them, by Note or Book Account, to call and settle the same before the first day of January next, at which time their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.
HENRY B. DANNER,
WAYBRIGHT ZIEGLER.
Nov. 2, 1860.

Grain! Grain!

THE subscriber still continues purchasing all kinds of PRODUCE, at his old stand on Chambersburg street, viz:—FLOUR, WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, SEEDS, &c., for which the highest market prices will be given.

☞I will also continue my GROCERY and VARIETY STORE, and will keep constantly on hand Groceries, Salt, Oil, Fish, Cedar-ware, Dry Goods, Confections, Plaster, Guano, &c.—The public are invited to call, as I am determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest.
JOHN SCOTT.
Gettysburg, Aug. 6, 1860.

1860. 1860.

Fall and Winter Goods.

THE subscriber, having just returned from the Eastern Cities with a large and splendid assortment of HATS and CAPS, would respectfully call the attention of purchasers to the same. His stock of Hats is full and complete, consisting in part of Men's fashionable and handsome No. 1 Silk Hats, Dress Hats, Soft Hats, high, low and medium depth of crown, Cloth and Glazed Caps, Plush and Plush trimmed Caps, for men and boys, Fancy Hats and Caps for Children, together with a good assortment of Wool Hats, all of which will be sold at very low prices for cash. Also, a fine assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Black and Brown Vernon Hats, Felt Hats, &c.
R. F. McILHENY.
Oct. 22, 1860.

Removals.

THE undersigned, being the authorized person to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery, hopes that such as contemplate the removal of the remains of deceased relatives or friends will avail themselves of this season of the year to have it done. Removals made with promptness—terms low, and no effort spared to please.
PETER THORN,
March 12, '60. Keeper of the Cemetery.

Groceries, Notions, &c.

THE undersigned has opened a Grocery and Notion Store, in Baltimore street, nearly opposite the Court House, Gettysburg, where the public will constantly find, selling cheap as the cheapest, SUGARS, Syrups, Molasses, Coffees, Teas, Rice, Cheese, Spices of all kinds, Mackerel, Chocolate, Brooms and Brushes; Fresh Butter and Eggs, Ground Coffee, Essence of Coffee, Scotch Herring, Candles, Soaps, Salt; Tobacco, Segars, Snuff; Confections, all kinds of Nuts, Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Bread, Crackers, Cakes of different kinds; Shoe and Stove Polish; Fancy Goods, Muslins, Ginghams, Cotton Bats, Wadding, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Pins, Needles, Clothes Pins, Buttons, with Notions of all kinds. A share of the public's patronage is respectfully solicited.
LYDIA C. NORBECK.
Nov. 19, 1860. tf

Hanover Branch Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Passenger Trains run as follows:

FIRST TRAIN leaves Hanover at 8.45, A. M., with Passengers for Baltimore, York, Harrisburg, Columbia and Philadelphia.

SECOND TRAIN leaves Hanover at 2, P. M., with Passengers for Baltimore and intermediate points.

EXTRA TRAIN every Tuesday and Saturday leaves Hanover at 4, P. M., with Passengers for York, Harrisburg, &c., returning with Passengers from Baltimore.

Through Tickets are issued to Philadelphia, Columbia, Harrisburg, Williamsport, Reading, Baltimore, York, Wrightsville and all other principal way points on the line of the Northern Central Railway.
D. E. TRONE, Ticket Agent.

DOMESTICS, Tickings, Checks, Flannels, &c., cheap at Fahnestocks'. We have also a MUSLIN branded with our own name, to which we invite especial attention, as it excels by far, any ever offered in this market for the price.

Great Work on the Horse.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES: by ROBERT JENNINGS, V. S., Professor of Pathology and Operative Surgery in the Veterinary College of Philadelphia, etc., etc.

Will Tell You Of the Origin, History and distinctive traits of the various breeds of European, Asiatic, African and American Horses, with the physical formation and peculiarities of the animal, and how to ascertain his age by the number and condition of his teeth; illustrated with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES
Will Tell You Of Breeding, Breaking, Stabling, Feeding, Grooming, Shoeing, and the general management of the horse, with the best modes of administering medicine, also, how to treat Biting, Kicking, Rearing, Shying, Stumbling, Crib Biting, Restlessness, and other vices to which he is subject; with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES
Will Tell You Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Strangles, Sore Throat, Distemper, Catarrh, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Broken Wind, Chronic Cough, Roaring and Whistling, Lampas, Sore Mouth and Ulcers, and Decayed Teeth, with other diseases of the Mouth and Respiratory Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES
Will Tell You Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Worms, Bots, Colic, Strangulation, Stony Concretions, Ruptures, Palsy, Diarrhœa, Jaundice, Hepatirrhœa, Bloody Urine, Stones in the Kidneys and Bladder, Inflammation, and other diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Urinary Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES
Will Tell You Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Bone, Blood and Bog Spavin, Ring-bone, Sweenie, Strains, Broken Knees, Wind Galls, Founder, Sole Bruise and Gravel, Cracked Hoofs, Scratches, Canker, Thrush, and Corns; also, of Megrims, Vertigo, Epilepsy, Staggers, and other diseases of the Feet, Legs, and Head.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES
Will Tell You Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Fistula, Poll Evil, Glanders, Farcy, Scarlet Fever, Mange, Surfeit, Locked Jaw, Rheumatism, Cramp, Galls, Diseases of the Eye and Heart, &c., &c., and how to manage Castration, Bleeding, Trephinning, Roweling, Firing, Hernia, Amputation, Tapping, and other surgical operations.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES
Will Tell You Of Rarey's Method of taming Horses; how to Approach, Halter, or Stable a Colt; how to accustom a horse to strange sounds and sights, and how to Bit, Saddle, Ride, and Break him to Harness; also, the form and law of WARRANTY. The whole being the result of more than fifteen years' careful study of the habits, peculiarities, wants and weaknesses of this noble and useful animal.

The book contains 384 pages, appropriately illustrated by nearly One Hundred Engravings. It is printed in a clear and open type, and will be forwarded to any address, postage paid, on receipt of price, half bound, $1,00, or, in cloth, extra, $1,25.

$1,000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above, and other popular works of ours. Our inducements to all such are exceedingly liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher,
No. 617 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Nov. 26, 1860. 6m

The People's Cook Book.

MODERN COOKERY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.—By Miss ELIZA ACTON.—Carefully Revised by Mrs. S. J. Hale.

It Tells You How to choose all kinds of Meats, Poultry, and Game, with all the various and most approved modes of dressing and cooking Beef and Pork; also the best and simplest way of salting, pickling and curing the same.

It Tells You All the various and most approved modes of dressing, cooking, and boning Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Poultry, and Game of all kinds, with the different Dressings, Gravies, and Stuffings appropriate to each.

It Tells You How to choose, clean, and preserve Fish of all kinds, and how to sweeten it when tainted; also all the various and most approved modes of cooking, with the different Dressings, Sauces, and Flavorings appropriate to each.

It Tells You All the various and most approved modes of preparing over fifty different kinds of Meat, Fish, Fowl, Game, and Vegetable Soups, Broths, and Stews, with the Relishes and Seasonings appropriate to each.

It Tells You All the various and most approved modes of cooking Vegetables of every description, also how to prepare Pickles, Catsups and Curries of all kinds, Potted Meats, Fish, Game, Mushrooms, &c.

It Tells You All the various and most approved modes of preparing and cooking all kinds of Plain and Fancy Pastry, Puddings, Omelettes, Fritters, Cakes, Confectionery, Preserves, Jellies, and Sweet Dishes of every description.

It Tells You All the various and most approved modes of making Bread, Rusks, Muffins, and Biscuit, the best method of preparing Coffee, Chocolate, and Tea, and how to make Syrups, Cordials, and Wines of various kinds.

It Tells You How to set out and ornament a Table, how to Carve all kinds of Fish, Flesh or Fowl, and in short, how to so simplify the whole Art of Cooking as to bring the choicest luxuries of the table within everybody's reach.

The book contains 418 pages, and upwards of twelve hundred Recipes, all of which are the results of actual experience, having been fully and carefully tested under the personal superintendence of the writers. It is printed in a clear and open type, is illustrated with appropriate engravings, and will be forwarded to any address, neatly bound, and postage paid, on receipt of the price, $1,00, or in cloth, extra, $1,25.

$1,000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above work, our inducements to all such being very liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher,
No. 617 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Nov. 26, 1860. 6m

Prof. L. Miller's

HAIR INVIGORATOR.—An Effective, Safe and Economical Compound.

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR to its original color without dyeing, and preventing the Hair from turning gray.

FOR PREVENTING BALDNESS, and curing it, when there is the least particle of vitality or recuperative energy remaining.

FOR REMOVING SCURF AND DANDRUFF, and all cutaneous affections of the Scalp.

FOR BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR, imparting to it an unequalled gloss and brilliancy, making it soft and silky in its texture and causing it to curl readily.

The great celebrity and the increasing demand for this unequalled preparation, convince the proprietor that one trial is only necessary to satisfy a discerning public of its superior qualities over any other preparation at present in use. It cleanses the head and scalp from dandruff and other cutaneous diseases, causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, and gives it a rich, soft, glossy and flexible appearance, and also where the hair is loosening and thinning, it will give strength and vigor to the roots, and restore the growth to those parts which have become bald, causing it to yield a fresh covering of hair.

There are hundreds of ladies and gentlemen in New York who have had their hair restored by the use of this Invigorator, when all other preparations had failed. L. M. has in his possession letters innumerable testifying to the above facts, from persons of the highest respectability. It will effectually prevent the hair from turning gray until the latest period of life; and in cases where the hair has already changed its color, the use of the Invigorator will with certainty restore it to its original hue, giving it a dark, glossy appearance. As a perfume for the toilet and a Hair Restorative it is particularly recommended, having an agreeable fragrance; and the great facilities it affords in dressing the hair, which, when moist with the Invigorator can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls—hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article which none ought to be without, as the price places it within the reach of all, being

ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

per bottle, to be had at all respectable druggists and perfumers.

L. MILLER would call the attention of Parents and Guardians to the use of his Invigorator, in cases where the children's hair inclines to be weak. The use of it lays the foundation for a good head of hair, as it removes any impurities that may have become connected with the scalp, the removal of which is necessary both for the health of the child, and the future appearance of its hair.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the fac simile of LOUIS MILLER being on the outer wrapper; also, L. MILLER'S HAIR INVIGORATOR, N. Y., blown in the glass.

Wholesale Depot, 56 Dey St., and sold by all the principal Merchants and Druggists throughout the world.

Liberal discount to purchasers by the quantity.

☞I also desire to present to the American public my NEW AND IMPROVED INSTANTANEOUS LIQUID HAIR DYE which after years of scientific experimenting I have brought to perfection. It dyes Black or Brown instantly without injury to the Hair or Skin—warranted the best article of the kind in existence. PRICE ONLY 50 CENTS. Depot, 56 Dey Street, New York.
Oct. 29, 1860. 1y

Dr. Mott's

CHALYBEATE RESTORATIVE
PILLS OF IRON.

An aperient and Stomachic preparation of IRON purified of Oxygen and Carbon by combustion in Hydrogen. Sanctioned by the highest Medical Authorities, both in Europe and the United States, and prescribed in their practice.

The experience of thousands daily proves that no preparation of Iron can be compared with it. Impurities of the blood, depression of vital energy, pale and otherwise sickly complexions indicate its necessity in almost every conceivable case.

Innoxious in all maladies in which it has been tried, it has proved absolutely curative in each of the following complaints, viz:

In Debility, Nervous Affections, Emaciation, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Incipient Consumption, Scrofulous Tuberculosis, Salt Rheum, Mismenstruation, Whites, Chlorosis, Liver Complaints, Chronic Headaches, Rheumatism, Intermittent Fevers, Pimples on the Face, &c.

In cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, whether the result of acute disease, or of the continued diminution of nervous and muscular energy from chronic complaints, one trial of this restorative has proved successful to an extent which no description nor written attestation would render credible. Invalids so long bed-ridden as to have become forgotten in their own neighborhoods, have suddenly re-appeared in the busy world as if just returned from protracted travel in a distant land. Some very signal instances of this kind are attested of female Sufferers, emaciated victims of apparent marasmus, sanguineous exhaustion, critical changes, and that complication of nervous and dyspeptic aversion to air and exercise for which the physician has no name.

In NERVOUS AFFECTIONS of all kinds, and for reasons familiar to medical men, the operation of this preparation of iron must necessarily be salutary, for, unlike the old oxides, it is vigorously tonic, without being exciting and overheating; and gently, regularly aperient, even in the most obstinate cases of costiveness without ever being a gastric purgative, or inflicting a disagreeable sensation.

It is this latter property, among others, which makes it so remarkably effectual and permanent a remedy for *Piles*, upon which it also appears to exert a distinct and specific action, by dispersing the local tendency which forms them.

In DYSPEPSIA, innumerable as are its causes, a single box of these Chalybeate Pills has often sufficed for the most habitual cases, including the attendant Costiveness.

In unchecked DIARRHŒA, even when advanced to DYSENTERY, confirmed, emaciating, and apparently malignant, the effects have been equally decisive and astonishing.

In the local pains, loss of flesh and strength, debilitating cough, and remittent hectic, which generally indicate INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, this remedy has allayed the alarm of friends and physicians, in several very gratifying and interesting instances.

In SCROFULOUS TUBERCULOSIS, this medicated iron has had far more than the good effect of the most cautiously balanced preparations of iodine, without any of their well known liabilities.

The attention of females cannot be too confidently invited to this remedy and restorative, in the cases peculiarly affecting them.

In RHEUMATISM, both chronic and inflammatory—in the latter, however, more decidedly—it has been invariably well reported, both as alleviating pain and reducing the swellings and stiffness of the joints and muscles.

In INTERMITTENT FEVERS it must necessarily be a great remedy and energetic restorative, and its progress in the new settlements of the West, will probably be one of high renown and usefulness.

No remedy has ever been discovered in the whole history of medicine, which exerts such prompt, happy, and fully restorative effects.—Good appetite, complete digestion, rapid acquisition of strength, with an unusual disposition for active and cheerful exercise, immediately follow its use.

Put up in neat flat metal boxes containing 50 pills, price 50 cents per box; for sale by druggists and dealers. Will be sent free to any address on receipt of the price. All letters, orders, etc., should be addressed to
R. B. LOCKE & CO., General Agents,
Oct. 15, 1860. 1y 20 Cedar St., N. Y.

New Fall and Winter

CLOTHING, for Men and Boys, with every article of wearing apparel in that line, together with Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Carpet Sacks, Double Barrel Guns and Pistols, Revolvers, and a splendid article of the improved and celebrated Colt's Revolver, with all the necessary fixtures to it. Buffalo Robes and Over Shoes, India Rubber Over Coats and Leggings, Hosiery, &c., Guitars, Fiddles, Flutes and Fifes, Jewelry and Watches, together with many other useful articles, all of which will sold VERY CHEAP. You ask where? Why, at SAMSON'S, where every one can buy good and cheap goods. *That's the spot.* The old County Building, N. E. Corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg, Oct. 15, 1860.

MILLINERS and others will find a good assortment of Ribbons, Flowers, Plumes, Ruches, &c., at the cheap store of
A. SCOTT & SON.

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NewspaperARCHIVE®